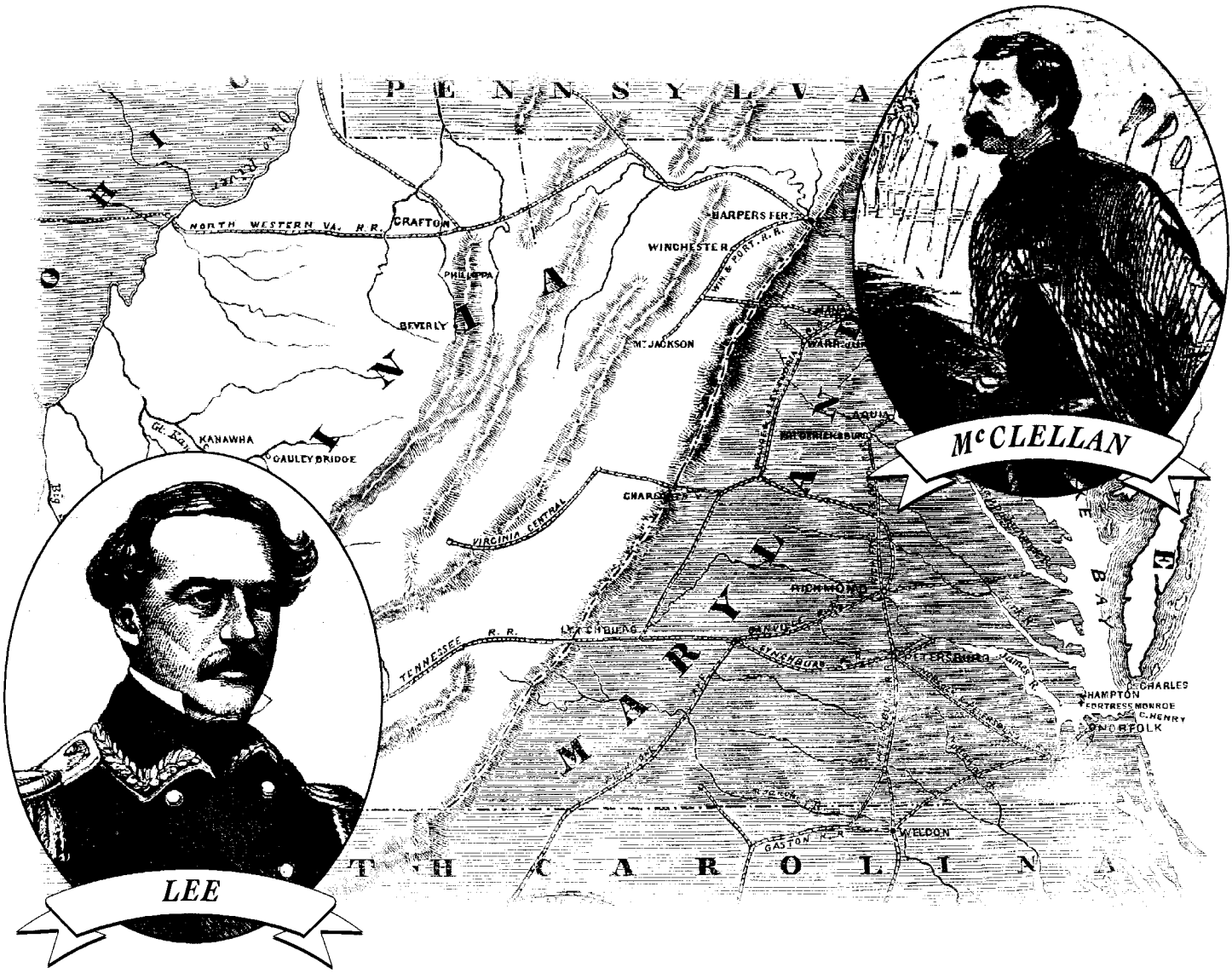
Salisbury University
Nabb Research Center
for Delmarva History and Culture

Shoreline

Vol. 12, No. 3 • March 2005

For the Members of the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture at Salisbury University

DISUNION ON DELMARVA: THE CIVIL WAR AND THE EASTERN SHORE



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Director's Dialogue

from Becky Miller

Each historical era is vibrant with its own stories, but perhaps none more than the Civil War period. In this issue of Shoreline we have many persons share their knowledge with you, for which we are very grateful. We're sure you will enjoy this issue.

With a shared commitment to our common bond of wanting to preserve Delmarva history and culture the Nabb staff and the Nabb advisory board are dedicated to satisfying member needs. If you haven't had a chance to look at our American Origins site, I'm sure you will be pleased with the results at http://nabbhistory.salisbury.edu/research.htm. With a focus on innovation and quality, we at Nabb also recommend you look at Ray Thompson's article on Delmarva Settlers; which tells about that site available on the Internet at http://delmarvasettlers.org.

Don't miss our two pages on Nabb's upcoming annual "Settlers of the Eastern Shore Evenlight", this year to be held at the lovely home of Jack and Martha Graham on the banks of the Pocomoke River. We have some interesting pieces for auction and this year we're having a "live" session as well as the silent, plus Prof. Michael Scott of SU's Geography and Geosciences Department will be on hand to storytell about Capt. John Smith and his voyage up the Nanticoke River.

Stewardship is always a responsibility for a collecting organization and Nabb's annual fundraising event helps to provide needed funds to staff the Nabb and to continue the work we do to collect, preserve and educate about the history and culture of Delmarva that we all love. Sponsorships and donations of auction items from members are most welcome and we encourage you to use the form inserted in Shoreline.

Thank you for your support of the Nabb Research Center and I hope to see you in May at Cellar House.

NOTE: Source materials for articles are available at the Nabb Research Center.

Submissions

Anyone interested in submitting an article to the *Shoreline* newsletter should send their item to the newsletter editor as follows:

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or send an e-mail to
rcdhac@salisbury.edu.

We also welcome your comments and suggestions.

Hours & Closings

HOURS
Monday, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.
Tuesday-Friday, 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

CLOSINGS
Memorial Day - May 30
Fourth of July

Thank You!

The Nabb Research Center depends upon the generosity of many persons to bring quality programming and exhibits to fruition. We recently exhibited portraits of well-known Native-American personalities, as well as photographs of village life and landscapes from our Wilcomb E. Washburn Collection. Our exhibit, curated by Iris Powell and student intern Rebecca West, was titled "Late 19th Century Native American Photo History: Tracing the Provenance." This exhibit was very well received and the Nabb enjoyed a number of new visitors because of it. We depended upon the following persons for a variety of items and a great deal of assistance, which greatly enhanced our exhibit: Jeanne Anderton of CJZ Design and Photography, Carolyn and Joe Ballou, Donna Messick, Catherine Rangel, Dr. Clara Small, Pat Taylor, Dr. Ray Thompson, Kelly Walker, Dawn Manyfeathers. Our intern Rebecca West has been accepted into the Museum Studies Program at George Washington University for fall 2005. Thank you everyone!

Shoreline

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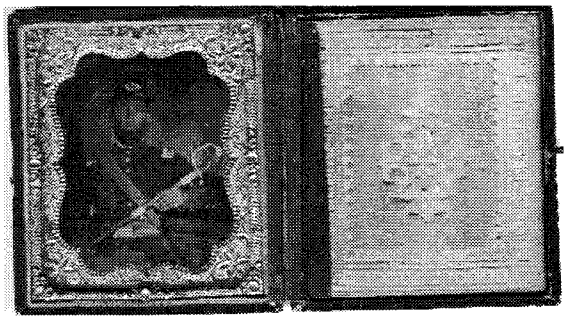

14 John S. Matthews

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Director, Rebecca F. Miller. *Research Assistants,* Aaron Horner and James Jensen. *Administrative Assistant,* Donna Messick. *Library Technician/Web Designer,* Iris Powell. *Graduate Assistants,* Jason Illari and Chris Sidler.

This issue and back issues of the *Shoreline* may be purchased for $10 each by contacting us at 410-543-6312 or rcdhac@salisbury.edu.

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The Salisbury Cemetery

by James Edward Jensen

As towns grow, buildings are torn down and barns are bulldozed over, yet on occasion a city will grow around historic sites such as the Salisbury Cemetery. Believe it or not, entire cemeteries can disappear as their graves are disturbed and interred elsewhere to free up prime land. Fortunately for Salisbury, most of the local cemeteries are still in their original locations. The Salisbury Cemetery, also known as the "Arby's Cemetery" by some, is located in the midst of everyday business and lies parallel to the Houston Cemetery across Commerce Street, leaving the two often mistaken for one large cemetery. The older Salisbury Cemetery, littered with used hamburger wrappers and empty drinking cups, now joins numerous other sites as part of Delmarva's disappearing heritage.

The Salisbury Cemetery is located on the east side of US-13, between US-50 and Commerce Street, and represents one of the Eastern Shore's slowly disappearing historic sites. As one of the largest 19th-century graveyards in the area, it is important that it be preserved and maintained, but this solemn site in the rear of an Arby's restaurant is often unseen by town motorists as they buzz up and down US-50—in and out of the underpass beneath the street above. All other cemeteries within Salisbury's 19th-century limits were small and encircled churches near the town's original center; the only exception being Parsons Cemetery, which borders the northern edge of the 1877 town limits, with only a thumb-hold within the bounds of the town.

Within the Salisbury cemetery, with grave stones dating predominantly from the middle to late 1800s, one grave marker stood out from the rest and spurred a search for answers. All that was revealed on the stone was "Jos J Davis, Co. C, 1 [B]attn, Del Cav." After researching this individual, it was discovered that he had served as a volunteer for the Union in Delaware. With Delmarva having been predominantly in support of the Confederate cause, it remains striking that one should find only a Union soldier buried within this large cemetery. The 1890 Special Census of the Civil War Veterans of Maryland lists Joseph J. Davis as a "private" who had suffered "malarial poison" and who served in the Delaware Cavalry from April 1864 to July 3,1865. Joseph J. Davis' military record revealed that he had first served under Company F and ended his service with Company C, both of the 1st Battalion, Delaware Cavalry. The 1st Battalion was based in Wilmington, DE, and organized on January 20, 1863. The men were mustered out on June 30, 1865. In total, Joseph Davis' regiment lost two officers and two enlisted men who died fighting in the Civil War and a further 47 of the enlisted men to disease.

It is uncertain whether Joseph died from the "malarial poison" referred to in the 1890 Census, since this poisoning was related to the war fought 25 years earlier. There are no dates on the grave stone, but the Maryland Archives list a death certificate for a Joseph J. Davis from Worcester County as having died on August 3, 1912, at the age of 65. A 1912 date does fall between the dates listed on the grave markers flanking Joseph's final resting place. On the left, while facing the graves, lies Peter J. Venables, who passed away on February 3, 1901; on the right lies John Rodack, who passed away on December 25, 1916. Every other grave stone in the Salisbury Cemetery displays death dates prior to 1901, with the exception of Melvin H. Wilson, who at the age of 19 died on March 8, 1940.

Joseph J. Davis was assigned to a regiment that included the 1st and 3rd Separate Brigades of the 8th Army Corps, which was organized for the purpose of defending Baltimore from June 1863 to March 1864, a month prior to his own entry into service. From March 1864 to May of that year, his battalion remained with the 3rd Separate Brigade of the 8th Army Corps. From May 1864 to July 1864, his battalion was stationed with the 1st Brigade and 1st Division of the 6th Army Corps—the Army of the Potomac. Finally, from July 1864 to June 1865, along side the 1st Separate Brigade of the 8th Army Corps, his regiment was on duty along the Upper Potomac and along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad till the end of the war.

There are many forgotten heroes of wars past as well as present. Without a grave, a monument or even a memory, the brave women and men who served will be forgotten. Therefore, in order to preserve the past and keep the memory of veterans alive for future generations, conservation becomes everyone's responsibility.

James Jensen is a candidate for a Masters in history at Salisbury University.

Focus on Primary Reources

Civil War Activities on the Lower Shore

by Jason Illari and Chris Sidler

One of the most important aspects of secondary sources is that they lead historians to primary sources. The Nabb Research Center staff came across the following passage quoted in Eric Mill's book, *Chesapeake Bay in the Civil War*, when initially researching Civil War activities on the Delmarva Peninsula:

> A person named Wilson, proprietor of the Washington House at Princess Anne, MD, receives and harbors supplies and recruits. He forwards them by hacks and wagons to Newtown, MD. At the latter place H. Dryden, of the Union Hotel, forwards them to Virginia. Virginia hacks and wagons come and go to and from Newtown; the men and arms pass through daily.

To think that the Eastern Shore was involved in such "coercive" behavior was extremely intriguing to the staff. One of their first goals was to find the original document containing the passage quoted above. After extensive research, the following letter was found in the Official Record of the Navies:

Report of Acting Master Budd, U.S. Navy, commanding the U.S.S. Resolute, of a reconnaissance in Wicomico and Pocomoke rivers.

U.S.S. Resolute, July 25, 1861.

Sir: By direction of Commander Craven I have the honor to lay before you the following information obtained by me in a recent reconnaissance of the Wicomico and Pocomoke rivers and of Tangier and Pocomoke sounds:

Large numbers of men and quantities of supplies are constantly [carried] in Accomac County, VA, and from there transferred to the York and Rappahannock rivers, leaving the eastern Virginia shore by Pungoteague, Onancock, and Cherrystone inlets, the means of transportation across the bay being small schooners and large rowboats; the trips are made principally at night. A person named Wilson, proprietor of the Washington House at Princess Anne, MD, receives and harbors supplies and recruits. He forwards them by hacks and wagons to Newtown, MD. At the latter place H. Dryden, of the Union Hotel, forwards them to Virginia. Virginia hacks and wagons come and go to and from Newtown; the men and arms pass through daily. There is a large number of Union men in Newtown, but they are helpless and unarmed. I would particularly call your attention to the steamer Wilson Small, running between Baltimore and Princess Anne, making an intermediate weekly trip to Annemessex. She has violated the blockade twice by going twice into Virginia during her absence from Baltimore during the past twenty days. She carries large quantities of goods to Annemessex marked P. Cary & H. Dryden. These goods all find their way to Accomac and from thence to West Virginia. The captain of the Wilson Small owns a store in Pungoteague, VA.

In the river Wicomico, at Salisbury, a person named Parker is engaged in forwarding supplies obtained from Baltimore to Virginia.

The United States collector at Deal's Island, W. Price, has issued licenses to vessels owned in Virginia, permitting them to hail from Deal's Island under sub rosa owners. These vessels are engaged in furnishing supplies to the rebels, regularly clearing from Baltimore. I obtained the name of only one, The Dispatch. I had information that the collector at Snow Hill had also issued licenses in the same way. Supplies are sent also from the North to Chincoteague, on the Atlantic coast, from thence across country and ultimately to West Virginia. A person named Clark, a pretended Union man in Newtown, furnishes large quantities of supplies to the rebels in east Virginia. There is a camp of insurgents near Eastville, one at Horntown, one at Drummond Town, also at Pungoteague and Onancock inlets; they are, as far as I could ascertain, well supplied with arms. The inhabitants of Tangier and Watt's islands are constantly threatened with attacks from marauding parties from east Virginia. They are able to give plenty of information, and would hail with delight the appearance of a couple of our small steamers, who, by cruising in the Tangier and Pocomoke sounds, would effectually stop the passage of supplies and protect them at the same time. I captured three small schooners who have been and are engaged in carrying supplies to the rebels, namely, the Artist, the Chesapeake, and Jno. McCabe. I would respectfully again call your attention to the steamer Wilson Small. She will be seized at Annemessex, as the St. Nicolas was in the Potomac, if measures are not instantly taken to stop her nefarious traffic.

While in the Pocomoke River an attempt was made by the Virginians to intercept and capture my vessel on my return down the river. Six hundred riflemen were sent up with two field-pieces from Horntown. Happily, I got a hint of what was going on and dropped quietly down at night below the point of danger. The insurgents came, but too late.

I remain, respectfully,
William Budd,
Acting Master, U.S. Navy, Commanding U.S.S. Resolute.
Hon. Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

William Budd's revealing letter considerably heightened the staff's curiosity regarding Civil War activities on the Eastern Shore. Their research found that "William Price" was born on Holland's Island in 1809. He eventually became keeper of the customs house on Deals Island. Price died in 1883 and is now buried at the Parks family cemetery on Deals Island. More speculation surrounds the two individuals named "H. Dryden" and "P. Cary" referred to in Budd's letter. Further research might reveal clues about their activities in Annemessex on the Lower Shore. The man referred to as "Parker" may have been either Benjamin Parker or Samuel Parker. Records indicate that both men lived in Salisbury and both were wealthy merchants. Benjamin was 38 years of age at the time of Budd's letter and therefore may have been in a position to make stronger connections with southern sympathizers. Yet, Samuel, 27 years of age in 1861, is documented to have more overall wealth than Benjamin. Additionally, Samuel appears to be single and without family; a factor which may have allowed him the opportunity to conduct "secret operations" with other southern partisans. The "person named Wilson" was probably James Walter Wilson, 1817-1892, a "Hotel Keeper" of the still-standing Washington Hotel of Princess

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A Biographical Sketch of Teague Riggin of Somerset County

Miles-Stevenson Prize Awarded

by Jody L. Seutter

Jody Seutter, of South Seaville, NJ, is the fall 2004 recipient of the Nabb Research Center's Miles-Stevenson Prize. Seutter researched the life of 17th century Somerset County, MD, resident Teague Riggin. Seutter is a double major in history and international studies and president of SU's chapter of the College Democrats of America. Established by Marelyn Zipser in honor of Roger Atwood Miles and Arintha May Stevenson, the Miles-Stevenson Prize is awarded in the fall and spring semesters for outstanding historical research in Delmarva history.

There is a lot that can be said about man through the study of man's ordinary past. I define this "ordinary past" as the history of a person or people collectively who neither shook the world nor framed its future. Along that vein, enter Teague Riggin. Most contemporary people would look at this name, comment that it seems like an odd name and leave it at that. However, we historians are a little more intrigued. A flurry of questions enters our minds, and the pursuit of these answers defines our profession.

Teague Riggin immigrated to Somerset County, MD, from the British Isles sometime during 1666. He started off as quickly as he could, and he registered his livestock mark on April 24, 1667. At about the same time, he met Mary London, daughter of Ambrose London, a wealthy landowner. They were married soon after on July 30, 1667, by George Johnson. During this time, they were living on a small plot of land at Annemessex while waiting to receive Teague's headright.

Teague and Mary Riggin had their first child, a daughter, on January 4, 1668. To be sure, observers of the time must have remarked at the mere five month passage between the date of marriage and date of birth. There is no record of a case involving fornication with Mary London, so we can assume that they managed to convince their peers otherwise. The young couple continued to live their lives, and Teague Riggin continued to farm his land. He was mainly a tobacco farmer, and he continued this trade until his death in 1707.

On March 27, 1670, the daughter, Mary, gained a younger brother Teague Jr. Now with two children, the Riggin family really needed that headright, especially since Teague's primary trade was growing the ever-popular cash crop, tobacco. Finally, on November 12, 1672, the land office granted him the 50 acres of land entitled to him as an immigrant who organized his transportation to the colonies. The Riggins now had the capacity to start what by their standards would be a sizeable family. They had a decent plot of land for growing tobacco, two children who would grow up to help tend the crops and what seemed like a bright future ahead of them.

On October 18, 1673, they had another son, Ambrose, named after Mary's father. In the next 10 years, there were three more children born: Sarah (April 18, 1676), Ruth (Jan. 31, 1678) and Darby (Aug. 1, 1683). Just before Darby's birth, on May 3, 1683, Teague Riggin received another plot of land from Col. William Stevens of Somerset County. Titled "Riggen's Mine," it marked the addition of another 100 acres of land to the Riggin estate. Things continued to go the right way for the Riggins, as they became what could probably be considered a middle class family, due to land and the wealth attained from the tobacco farming.

The family continued to boom with the births of Rachell on June 28, 1686 and Samuell on April 4, 1689. However, perhaps it was the birth of Samuell Riggin that started to put a strain on Teague's and Mary's marriage. On March 13, 1689, we see the beginning of what appears to be a downward spiral on Teague's part. On this date, he is called to appear in court on a charge of public swearing. He enters the court with his hat on, in flagrant disregard to the manner of respect expected in a county court. He was fined _15 for the cursing; however, because of his impolite act, he was sentenced to sit four hours in the stocks.

Apparently he continues down this road of destitution. A complaint was issued in Somerset County Court on October 17, 1690, concerning an all-out fight that occurred between Teague and Mary. On October 7 of the previous year, Edward Dickinson and Samuel Collins were at the Riggin home along with the rest of the family. Edward Dickinson was the 25-year-old husband of 14-year-old Sarah Riggin, and Samuel Collins was contracted for work on the Riggin estate. According to Dickinson's deposition, Teague had been quarreling with his wife Mary. During the exchange, he called Mary such derogatory terms as "toad, bitch and whore."

At the climax of their fight, Teague told Mary to leave the house and not to come back that evening. On her way out, Teague threw a heavy piece of wood at her, which luckily missed. Later that evening, after he had gone to bed, she came back to take care of the children. After asking Teague if she could stay, he said that "she might come and lye there, for he would take daylight to bang her." The next morning he was true to his word, and after calling her a whore repeatedly, he told her that she wasn't his wife. This was brought to the attention of Francis Jenkins, who issued a warrant for him to appear on October 9, 1689, to answer to these claims. After claiming he had reformed, Jenkins let him go on his own recognizance, but apparently the beatings continued soon after.

During the trial on October 17, 1690, Samuel Collins' deposition was also taken, and it agreed with Dickinson's. One interesting note from Samuel Collins' statement shows the apparent influence of alcohol in the couple's domestic problems. He testifies that after the beatings on October 7 and 8 of 1689, he asked Collins to accompany him to John Ellis' house to drink "Cyder." At first Collins tried to convince him not to go out, but then decided to use it as a way to reconcile the couple's differences. He tells Teague that he will not go out with him unless he apologizes to his wife. Teague leaves the room, supposedly to talk to Mary. When he returns he tells Collins that they have solved their problems, and Collins agrees to accompany him to Ellis' house.

When they both return later, Teague immediately tries to accost his wife with a poker from the fire. Samuel Collins takes the poker from him before he can do anything, and it is at this point that Mary leaves the house. After all of the evidence against Teague was presented, the court passes sentence of 50 pounds sterling to be paid in fines. There is no record that he paid this particular debt.

There are no more children born in the Riggin household after this court case. One could surmise from the time, as there are no contraceptives, that this likely marked the end of intimacy in their relationship. In this same period, Teague had some problems with an individual from Somerset County named Walter Mackhendrick. First in 1688, then again in November 1691, Teague sued Walter Mackhendrick for the sum of 2,000 pounds of tobacco that Riggin claimed was owed him. On the first occasion, in Somerset County Court, the case was dismissed. However, on the second occasion, in Accomack County Court, Mackhendrick could not prove that the

Book Review of New Acquisition At the Nabb Center

by James Edward Jensen

Parent, Anthony S. Jr. *Foul Means: The Formation of a Slave Society in Virginia, 1660-1740.* North Carolina: Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Through both a revisionist and Marxist approach, Parent reassesses the history of slavery in Virginia by analyzing class struggles fuelled by a patriarchal ideology. The author begins his work with a synopsis of Edmund Morgan's *American Slavery, American Freedom*; where according to Parent, Morgan "resuscitated American history" through his juxtaposition of slavery for "blacks" and freedom for "whites."(1) The author argues that the same fear that brought about Bacon's Rebellion was allowed to escalate, as Nathan Irvin Huggins proposed, to the point where "whites ... began to learn of liberty from the black struggle for freedom." (5) It is with regard to this above-mentioned progression to the enslavement of a foreign and multiethnic population that caused Parent to question Morgan's apparent lack of analysis concerning the century prior to the American Revolution. Therefore, in an attempt to fill in this missing chain of events, the author focuses on the formation of Virginian society from 1660 to 1740, which developed with and along-side a system of slavery–giving the Old Dominion its "distinctive character." (2) In addition, Parent argues that America's present "racial dilemma" was the direct result of Virginia's powerful planter class choosing to defend their "short-term interests"–namely their investment in purchased slaves. (2)

Organized into three sections, Parent analyzes the origins of Virginia's gentry, followed by a critical assessment of both "black" and "white" behavior seen through legal, racial and class conflicts and concludes with a discussion centered on patriarchal ideology. The author uses an overly simplistic economic model consisting of those who produce and those who own the means to produce. Thick in Marxist analysis, the author offers discussions on the elite, policies and religion; all as functional aspects in controlling the masses, but most importantly the growing population of "blacks."

First, Parent introduces the head right system designed to entice immigrants to Virginia; which only later succumbed to fraudulent practices where land holders started to claim slaves. Social tensions increased as slave traders, working independently, greatly increased the number of "blacks" in Virginia, compared to the Royal African Company, which brought in less than one-tenth the number. The end result was a cyclical economy; which, through supply and demand, boom and bust, and the impact of slaves bought on credit, plagued Virginia.

Second, Parent analyzes policy, namely the distinction between servant and slave made clear with the slave code of 1705. The laws, with ever increasing strictness, necessitated "violence, resistance, and oppression." (134) In an effort to maintain the system of institutionalized slavery, black resistance was continuously repressed. Through laws and treaties, the latter concerning runaway slaves, the elite class was enabled to turn "blacks, Indians, and lower-class whites" against each other. (172) Class conflicts rose from 1724 to 1740, when slave traders and lesser planters opposed the larger land holders through their want of a "duty-free slave trade," further supported by the crown in an effort to "further mercantile interests in Great Britain." (173) Consequentially, the great planters developed a "provincial ideology" based on strict tobacco policy, in their attempt to heighten their control. (194)

Third, with Virginia's founding based in want and greed, power was an inevitable commodity, specifically the power possessed by "husbands, fathers, speculators, and enslavers [which] ensured control over wives and children, the poor, and enslaved blacks." (197) As the elite, the great planters attempted to control uprisings of the enslaved and sought to further subdue the lower class. As a result, they turned to religion to deal with their own "feelings of inadequacy." (235) The problem that ensued was testament to the great error of attempting to recreate England in Virginia, where the lesser-folk "revered and recognized authority"–the great planters' authority. (236) Therefore, continuing with his Marxist analysis of early Virginian society, Parent claims that religion was used as the opium of the masses, in this case where "Christianity had become an essential tool of social control." (264) In conclusion, the author returns to the origins of the title of this work and reiterates what William Byrd II stated, that "foul means must do, what fair will not," an admission of guilt which signaled that at least some of the great planters were aware of the moral price affixed to slavery and that they were willing to pay it. (265)

The author has written a decent introduction on the origins of slavery and its effects on the evolution of Virginia's society from 1660 to 1740, but two points need addressing. One aspect of Parent's work that remains troubling is his limited discussion on indentured servants. Upon the completion of their contracted service, previous servants became, in the earlier years, lesser planters themselves. This potential for upward mobility increased competition among planters, leading to "foul means" as a solution. Despite Parent's statement that "class status was ... spawned by social and cultural expectations of a bourgeoning planter class," one must be reminded that this growing number of planters resulted in part from the fulfillment of contracted servitude. (4) In short, Parent does not adequately cover the impact indentured servitude had on the growing slave population. Indentured servitude might not be the pivotal element, but it deserves more attention than a note to a "decline in servitude." (37) Overall, the author has produced an interesting work examining several elements of Virginia's post-restoration period that greatly affected the Mid-Atlantic's development into a multiethnic landscape.

James Jensen is a candidate for a Masters in history at Salisbury University.

bond had been paid and was thus ordered to pay the amount in full.

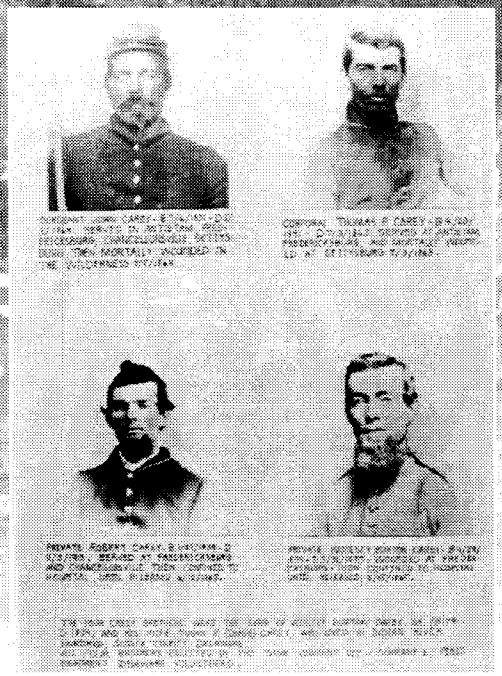
This small victory must have placated Teague Riggin for the remainder of his life. He never again shows up in either the Somerset or Accomack county records. The next few years go by fairly peacefully. He had a Negro to help him till the land, and a Negro woman to help his wife in the house. The estate had two tobacco houses: one was 30 square feet in area and the other was 40. At his death, he still had 2,700 pounds of tobacco curing in these houses, which leads us to believe that he was actively tilling the land until his death.

When the accounts are added up, Teague Riggin had made a better life for him and his family. Even with the domestic strife and other external factors, he had managed to hold on to his land and property. He still left his estate to his wife Mary, so there must have been some reconciliation there. After her death, he stipulates that the estate will then pass to Samuell, oddly enough, his youngest son. Perhaps after his problems in 1689-91, he felt that Samuell was the only one not tainted by compliance. His son-in-law Edward Dickinson, who had testified against him, was left 12 pence in silver. Thus ended the life of Teague Riggin.

NOTE: Source materials for this article are available at the Nabb Research Center.

The Carey Brothers

Dictated by Alvin Carey in an oral history fashion to his wife



War brings a common sense of unity and brotherhood to soldiers who live and fight along side each other every day. Soldiers from both the Confederacy and the Union expressed these thoughts and feelings in numerous letters and diaries they wrote while at war. In many cases, brotherhood meant an even deeper relationship, especially for soldiers fighting beside their actual blood brothers. The four Carey brothers are prime examples of soldiers who developed this type of blood brotherhood. Through oral history, Alvin (Cuddy) Carey, Robert Carey's grandson, gives a vivid account of the struggle his family encountered during the Civil War.

My name is Alvin Carey. My grandfather and his three brothers all fought in the Civil War. Two were killed, my grandfather, Robert Carey, was wounded, and his brother, Woolsey B. Carey, carried a mine ball in his arm until his death five years later. Thomas P. Carey was killed at Gettysburg and is buried there. John Carey was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. Their father Woolsey B. Carey Sr. was from Dagsboro, DE, and he fought in the War of 1812 at Lewes, DE. He died in Delaware in 1873. All of his sons were farmers in Dagsboro.

Sgt. John Carey, the one who died at the Battle of the Wilderness was a strong man, known for his wrestling prowess. He died carrying the colors, refusing the order from a rebel soldier to "put the flag down." He refused saying "I will not put the colors down for any rebel." He was shot and killed.

Corporal Thomas P. Carey was killed at Gettysburg and is buried there behind the wall where Pickett's Charge would take place. Thomas was warned to keep is head down, but being curious by nature, he kept looking over the wall and was shot by a sharpshooter. Private Robert F. Carey, my grandfather, arrived after the battle of Gettysburg. Sgt. John Carey, who died later at the Wilderness as I mentioned ago, was also fighting at Gettysburg along side of Thomas when Thomas was shot. John was not injured.

My grandfather, Robert, who was in the hospital at Falmouth, VA, was released and marched to Gettysburg. When he arrived, he and John buried Thomas. My grandfather Robert died in 1913 in poor health from the battles he was in. He did earn a small pension.

Private Woolsey Burton Carey was wounded at Fredericksburg, VA by a mini ball which curled his arm and bothered him till his death in 1870 in Millsboro, DE. He operated a grain mill there.

The brothers were very close and had a good life growing up even though they worked hard as farming especially was then. Letters that they wrote home to their cousins told of their meeting pretty girls in different towns and how they longed for home cooked meals. I am in the process of having the "Thomas" picture added to the "wall of faces" in Gettysburg.

Alvin Carey is a member of the Nabb Research Center. His grandfather Robert Carey is seen at bottom left.

Isaiah Fassett, A Civil War Soldier 1844-1946

by David Briddell

In my childhood years in the 1930s and '40s, everyone in the Black community of Berlin, MD, knew "Uncle Zear"–Isaiah Fassett–as a famed Civil War veteran. As a young boy I attended a community celebration for his 100th birthday party in 1944. Since everyone called him "uncle," I did not know that he really was my uncle. It was not until 50 years later when I began my family genealogical research in 1994 that I learned that my great grandfather, John Fassett, was Isaiah's brother–and I came to understand that Isaiah was indeed my uncle!

Isaiah was born to Andrew Fassett and Mary Bratten near Berlin, MD, in 1844 in an area commonly known as Sinepuxent Neck. In his early life he was known as Isaiah Bruff because his mother was a slave to a Sarah A. Bruff. Andrew was a slave owned by a James Fassitt. Isaiah's siblings were three brothers Frances, John and George; and three sisters Rhoda, Hettie and Sally. In a letter written in 1975, one of Isaiah's sons, Robert Fassett, stated that Isaiah's parents, Andrew and Mary, "were sold to slave owners in Georgia" when Isaiah was very small. However, another family record indicates that Mary lived in Berlin until her death in 1879.

As a slave, Isaiah worked on a farm doing ordinary work such as growing crops and cutting fuel logs, but he also learned some skills in carpentry. When the Civil War occurred and there was a shortage of men for the Union Army in the fall of 1863, President Lincoln approved an action for Blacks to serve in the Union Army. Sarah Bruff, Isaiah's owner, agreed that he and his three brothers Frances Andrew (b.1836), John (b.1839) and George (b.1846) would be enlisted in the Union Army, and she would receive a compensation of $1,600 for her loss. On November 11, 1863, a "Deed of Manumission and Release of Service" was signed and on the same day Isaiah, age 19, enlisted in the 9th Infantry Regiment of the United States Colored Troops as a private in Company D. His enlistment documents revealed that he chose to be called Isaiah Fassett.

His enlistment and military training were at Camp Stanton in Benedict, MD, from November 1863 to March 3, 1864. The regiment was then sent to South Carolina where it engaged in battles until August and then went to Virginia where battles occurred in Fussel's Mills; later, the regiment was involved in heavy military activity in Petersburgh, VA, and Fort Gilmer, near Richmond, VA. In April 1865, Isaiah's unit was one of the first regiments of the Union Army to make a triumphant entry into Richmond. Throughout the war the costs to the 9th Regiment were heavy, with 315 men dying from military battles as well as diseases such as measles, small-pox, scurvy and cholera. After the Richmond battles, Isaiah was promoted to the rank of corporal. Following the Union Army victory, the 9th Regiment was sent to Brownsville, TX, then across the gulf to Cuba and later it returned to Louisiana where he was released from service on November 26, 1866, and sent home.

Upon his return to Berlin, MD, he married Sallie Purnell in September 1867. They were married for 59 years and eight children were born from this union. The children were:

Peter Andrew Fassett, January 14, 1868
Lemuel James Fassett, February 12, 1871
An infant daughter, August 13, 1874
Sarah Estella Fassett, January 13, 1879
Olivia Fassett, February 7, 1887
Robert Isaiah Fassett, July 4, 1883
Bertha Adline Fassett, March 18, 1886
Cora Lizzie Fassett, June 12, 1880

Employment opportunities for the returning soldiers were limited, but due to his early training, he was able to work as a carpenter. The 1890 special census of Civil War soldiers indicates that he was not awarded a pension for his military service. In a book written by Jay Hoar, *Sunset and Dusk of the Blue and Gray*, which contains an account of his life after the end of the Civil War, his niece, Miss L. Katie Henry writes:

> He built (a home) with the help of his son. He repaired and built many houses here. I have a house that he built for our "milk house" before refrigerators came along. He liked to till the soil and had a favorite horse that lived near thirty years. He raised watermelons, corn, vegetables. As a member of St. Paul's Methodist (church) he served as a class leader, Steward and janitor. The young people loved him. He told them stories of army life.

Some of the stories he told, about the life and death of his fellow soldiers, were not pleasant. Nevertheless, whatever he may have felt about his enlistment and service in the war, he was proud to have been a soldier in the Union Army. He never missed a Memorial Day parade in Berlin. Dressed in his full army regalia, he would march the entire route with his musket on his shoulder. Later he rode a horse to lead the parade. And during his elderly years, he rode in an automobile. When he was too old to be in the parade, he would stand at attention on his porch and give a crisp salute to the participants as they passed his home. In July 1938, at the age of 94, he was one of 22 Maryland veteran soldiers to attend the 75th Battle Reunion at Gettysburg, PA. The event was addressed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Thereafter, he proudly wore a veteran's badge that was presented to each of the Civil War soldiers who were there.

For many years, he was the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post 51 in Berlin until it was disbanded when all the Civil War soldiers in the area had died. In 1940 he joined the Charles Sumner Post No. I in Wilmington, DE, and was elected to positions of leadership. Finally, he served as the Delaware Department Commander from August 14, 1943, until his death. A report by a Mrs. Ada J. Anderson in the J.M. Hoar publication said, "He was the last GAR comrade between the areas of Cape Charles, VA, and Philadelphia, PA. When the customary three volleys were

fired at his funeral June 28, 1946, representatives from three states paid their tribute. Full GAR honors were accorded amid the roll of muffled drums." Isaiah Fassett was the next-to-the last Civil War soldier in the state of Maryland; a James R. Reed of Cumberland, MD, on the Western Shore died October 20, 1946.

In the early 1990s I attended a Memorial Day Observance in the white community of Berlin at which tributes were paid to soldiers of the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II, but there was no mention of Isaiah Fassett or other Civil War soldiers. Nor have many other African-American communities adequately featured Civil War veterans in their observances. In the days after the Civil War ended, many African-Americans felt they did not have the literary skills or resources to tell the stories of these valiant soldiers. Also, the pain and horror of the war experienced by African-American soldiers was such that they could not tell their stories in a manner that would make them a part of our consciousness and culture in a living and dynamic way. Neither could a racially biased American culture sustain the image of Black men fighting in a battle for their freedom.

Change is underway. Articles in Worcester County newspapers about Isaiah Fassett have appeared recently during the time of Memorial Day observances. The Worcester County Office of Tourism has produced brochures on the African-American heritage with information on Isaiah Fassett and the manumission of slaves during the Civil War era. Pictures and information about Isaiah Fassett have been sent to the proposed Maryland Museum of African-American History. The Berlin Museum is collecting more information and materials on African-American soldiers from the county, and a research project of more than 700 African-American soldiers from Worcester County who served in the Civil War will soon be completed and published.

Dave Briddell is a retired minister and resident of New Jersey.

General Lloyd Tilghman: Son of Maryland, Hero of Kentucky

by Joyce Bennett

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Because life is short, and there is so much Maryland history to research, I admit to my limited knowledge of the western theater of the War Between the States. But when, quite by accident, I ran across the name of General Lloyd Tilghman, pride of Paducah, Kentucky, I instinctively knew he was a Marylander and, by his surname, an Eastern Shoreman. And he was.

I wonder how many other "Kentuckians" serving the Southern cause were really Marylanders since so many of the latter emigrated to Kentucky prior to the war. And of course historians might tend to downplay a Maryland birthplace for Confederate heroes because of the general ignorance of Maryland's temperament regarding the war and secession. Historians sometimes see a Maryland provenance in a Southern hero as an irony, an aberration. Maryland is shortchanged for this and other reasons. But readers of this commentary know that Marylanders figured prominently in the defense of the South. They are everywhere in Southern history.

General Lloyd Tilghman, at one time the commander of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River during the Late War, was born in Talbot County in 1816. Tilghman is an old and venerable Eastern Shore name, and many are familiar with Tilghman Island. My meager research did not uncover much about his life in Maryland, but I do know he was a West Point graduate, a civil engineer and that he fought in the Mexican War. He was a rail builder and primarily known for that. After the Mexican War, he lived in Paducah, Kentucky, from 1852 to 1861. While Marylanders ignore our Confederate native sons, other states are claiming them. Both Kentucky and Tennessee, where he died, celebrate his contributions to the cause of liberty. The city of Paducah has erected two monuments in his memory. A local high school and two SCV organizations are named after him. While Marylanders are busy covering up their Confederate past, Kentuckians and other Southerners are borrowing it from us.

The people of Paducah have turned Tilghman's home into a museum. And he has been immortalized in a statue in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was killed while defending that city from the Yankees on May 16, 1863, in the Battle of Champion's Hill. The South suffered over 6,000 casualties there. The impressive memorial, erected in 1926 and located in the Vicksburg National Military Park, depicts Tilghman standing beside a beautiful steed. The general has flowing locks and brandishes a sword. It is the type of statue that Yankees like to criticize because it evokes knighthood and chivalry and what Northerners view as maudlin Southern sentimentality. But the true Southerner will love it.

On the Civil War Network Web page, I learned that there is a recent book chronicling the general's life. Tilghman shares the glory with another Confederate general in the biography titled *Lloyd Tilghman and Francis Asbury Shoup: Two Forgotten Confederate Generals*. It is written by James W. Raab and can be ordered from Southern Heritage Press, 4035 Emerald Drive, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130. The reviewer of the book, John S. Benson, did not recommend it because he believes it is not gracefully written. But I suspect that some of us Old Blood Marylanders might forgive the awkward prose happy to learn about and embrace one more of our fallen heroes.

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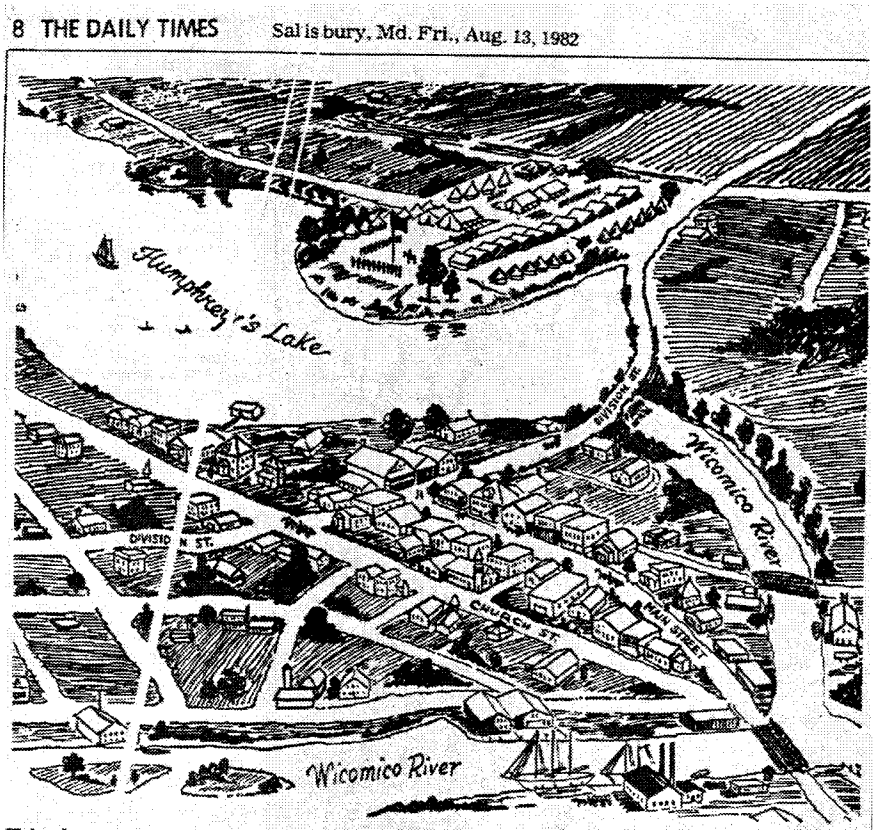
Worcester County in the Civil War

by Joseph E. Moore



This drawing was made by Don Brown 20 years ago and depicts what Salisbury may have looked like during the Civil War. Note the encampment of union troops at the top. That site is the present location of the Daily Times today.

In 1860, Worcester County was the 11th largest county in Maryland, with a population, according to the census, of 20,661. [Indeed, Somerset County ranked fifth, with a population of 24,992.] Wicomico County did not yet exist, as it was created by the Maryland Constitution of 1867. Thus, the dividing line between Somerset and Worcester was Division Street, now in Salisbury. Worcester County, as most of the Eastern Shore, had a distinct leaning toward the South. Its population included 7,219 African-Americans, nearly 35 percent of the population, of whom 3,648 were slaves.

The results from the 1860 election clearly reveal the feelings of Worcester Countians: out of 2,563 votes cast, Democratic candidate John C. Breckinridge received 1,425 votes, John Bell, 1,048 and Abraham Lincoln, soon to become the Great Emancipator, received exactly 0. It is, therefore, evident that had Worcester gotten its way, one of the greatest presidents in U.S. history would have been relegated to a mere historical footnote.

The Southern leaning of the county is further revealed by the events of the ill-fated Extra Session of the Maryland Legislature, called by Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks–himself an Eastern Shoreman from Dorchester County–to be held in Frederick on April 26, 1861. The purpose of the session was to consider the question of secession and the relation of Maryland to the Confederacy. Hicks, an avowed Unionist, had been aware of the secession sentiment on the Shore. Some of the delegates who were openly and unhesitatingly for secession were put under surveillance. They included Senator Teagle Townsend and delegates Colonel C. W. Jacobs, Dr. Stephen P. Dennis, James Aydelotte and George W. Landing, all from Worcester County.

Indeed, when before a later session of the legislature scheduled for September 17, President Lincoln decided to impose martial law to prevent a quorum and members of the legislature were arrested. Delegate Landing was among them and was, for a time, imprisoned in Fort McHenry and then Fort Warren in Boston harbor. A series of letters are found in the official records, one from Governor Hicks to Secretary of State William H. Seward, dated November 12, 1861, reads in part: "To liberate such men as Landing of Worcester; ... will do us little injury in Maryland, but to release Teackle Wallis [others] will give us much trouble." Later, General John Dix reported to Seward: "I have examined the list of prisoners sent from Ft. McHenry and recommend the following be discharged upon taking the oath of office ... Hon. George W. Landing, Worcester County,

delegate. Mr. Landing is a man of no importance; was not quite himself when arrested and may be safely allowed to go home." Also a delegation of 36 Worcester County citizens wrote to President Lincoln in November beseeching Landing's release. On November 26, Landing took the oath of allegiance and was thereafter released.

An interesting contemporary observation of areas of Worcester County is found in a letter from 1st Lieutenant James H. Rigby of Battery A, 1st Maryland Light Artillery. His letter dated November 6, 1861, states:

> Camp Blair, Berlin, Worcester County
> Dear Father and Mother,
>
> I left our camp at Salisbury, on the night of the inst. At eleven o'clock, for this place, a distance of 38 miles, and arrived here through one of the worst roads, that man ever traveled. In the whole 38 miles, there was not more than 12 miles good road, and the sand was so deep that it could not be called good. We brought fifty men and one field piece, thirty-five acting as infantry to support this place, the rest as cannoneers.
>
> The people of this place were very glad to see us, and showed their gratification in a very acceptable manner to us. We were greeted by cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the Ladies. ... There is a bountiful number of traitors here as well as at home and we expect to be the means by which a few of the most prominent ones may be able to live as they have never lived before, by giving them good quarters in Fort McHenry. ... The village of Berlin is a beautiful one; it contains about 800 inhabitants. They are treating us in the kindest manner possible. They have furnished us with rations, free gratis. We are about _ a mile from Berlin. We have just received an order to hold ourselves in readiness, to march to town at a moments notice, consequently, I will have to close this letter.
>
> Your affectionate son
> Jas. H. Rigby

According to Dr. Millard LesCallette and Dr. Reginald Truitt, in "Worcester County, Maryland's Arcadia":

> In this critical period, neutrality lost its attraction to some citizens on the lower shore, and a small but steady stream of volunteers flowed into the Confederate and Union armies. The men were spurred to action by basic political beliefs, hatred of federal occupation of the state, a desire for adventure and the need for a job ...
>
> At the outset of the conflict Snow Hill-born William H. Purnell, though Postmaster at Baltimore requested authorization to form a three-year unit which became known as Purnell Legion. Relatives of Col. Purnell in Snow Hill began organizing Company G made up entirely from recruits from Worcester. The company was commanded by Captain George S. Merrill from Newtown, now Pocomoke City.

Merrill had earlier written to General John Dix from that town on August 12, 1861: "Dear Sir, I have given to my friend C.C. Adreon, esq., a complete statement of affairs in this region. I have endeavored to show to him the necessity for troops to protect our citizens in their persons and rights. They have become most insulting and threatening toward us, and are actually driving men suspected of holding Union sentiments from Virginia, and some are here now in Newtown for protection. There is a secession flag at this time waving in sight of me whilst I write."

Newtown was also instrumental as the initial jump-off point of an invasion of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, then, of course, part of the Confederacy, whose northern boundary was the southern boundary of Worcester County. In November 1861, Major General John A. Dix ordered an expedition into the area of Drummondtown (now Accomac) to suppress any further Rebel activity on the Eastern Shore. The expedition was commanded by Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood [see the related article on Lockwood in this issue], a native of Delaware, and 4,500 troops were assembled in Newtown, Salisbury and Snow Hill. Although there were no reported skirmishes, the invasion caused many of the Virginia volunteers (many from the 39 Infantry Regiment) to find their way across the Chesapeake to Richmond where they thereafter fought for the Southern Confederacy.

After the terrible losses of the bloody Antietam Campaign in September 1862, the federal government caused all states to create a detailed enrollment of all male citizens from ages 18 to 45, for the purpose of determining the available manpower for conscription. Each county was divided into enrollment districts and the enrolling officers of each district certified to a Justice of the Peace, by his oath, that the list contained the name of each able-bodied male citizen in the district. In Worcester County, each man was identified by his name, address, age and occupation. There was also a space for "remarks" and one is struck at finding beside the name of the registrant the frequent notation: "Gone South" or "In Rebel Service."

Such is the notation in the Berlin District by the names of John and Fred Pitts. Fred, who was 19 at the time, later had his "15 minutes of fame" by being at the side of Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart, the famous cavalry general, at the time of Stuart's mortal wounding at Yellow Tavern near Richmond, VA, in 1864. Fred, according to accounts in *Confederate Veteran* magazine, caught the general as he reeled from his saddle and helped him to the rear on Fred's own horse to an awaiting ambulance. Fred's nephew, William D. Pitts, a venerable surveyor in Worcester County, recalled how Fred, after the war, regaled his elderly veteran friends with the story around the stove at the Berlin blacksmith shop.

One of the officials responsible for the Worcester County enrollment was George W.P. Smith, a Snow Hill lawyer and editor of the *Worcester County Shield*, a newspaper published in that town. Soon after the enrollment was complete, Smith (now "Captain Smith") organized a "home guard" company in Snow Hill. Designated Smith's Independent Company of Cavalry, it was formed on October 15, 1863, to serve for three years:

> for the purpose of performing special duty on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, to prevent the disloyal element in the section of the country in which it scouted from organizing bands of recruits for the Confederate army; to keep a lookout for and capture blockade runners, and to perform such duties over a wide section that would otherwise have necessitated the maintenance of large infantry detachments.

DISUNION ON DELMARVA

Citizens on the Lower Shore found themselves in encampments like the one pictured here.

During its term of service, the company was stationed at Snow Hill, Newtown, Point Lookout, Eastville, Drummondtown [Accomac], Salisbury, Relay House and Barnesville. Its roster of over 128 Worcester Countians reads like a census report of Worcester County: Aydelotte, Butler, Cropper, Davis, Esham, Fassitt, Hammond, Hancock, Hudson, Holland, Littleton, Morris, Nock, Purnell, Pruitt, Payne, Powell, Price, Redden, Richardson, Tan, Truitt and Wainwright. The company saw no combat, however, and the highlight of its war record seems to be a week-long court martial held in Baltimore on Captain Smith's accusation of Lieutenant Joseph Fearing on charges "unbecoming an officer" prompted by Fearing's obvious intent to take over the company during Smith's absence in order to conduct his legal practice in the Worcester County courts. The court martial occupied the time of no less than two general officers and a whole panel of senior commissioned officers for over a week during the winter of 1863-64, when, surely, their military talents could have been better occupied elsewhere. Fearing was, by the way, acquitted of all charges.

Another significant contribution made to the war effort for the Union in Worcester County was accomplished by its African-American sons, most of whom, at the inception of the strife were, indeed, slaves. The Maryland Constitution of 1864, passed by a pro-Union majority of citizens, decreed that, as of November 1864, it would become a crime to own a slave in the state of Maryland. (It is to be remembered that the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Lincoln in 1862 applied only to the Confederate States—thus even afterward in Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky it was still legal to own a slave!)

Most of the slave owners in the state much earlier saw the handwriting on the wall and took advantage of a standing offer from Washington: any owner who freed his slaves voluntarily would receive a bounty of $300, provided the slave thus manumitted would join the Union Army in regiments formed as USCT (U.S. Colored Troops). The Worcester County Land Records are replete with deeds of manumission (the release from slavery), dating from October 1863 through October 1864—thus avoiding the penalty of the crime and reaping the benefit of the bounty. Also, in July 1863, Colonel William Birney and a detachment of federal troops arrived on the Eastern Shore for the purpose of recruiting Blacks in the region for the USCT. Birney's men conducted raids on farms seeking to have the slaves desert the plantations. Over 200 African-American slaves from Worcester and Somerset fled to Snow Hill to board the recruitment steamer *John Tracey*, promptly dubbed "Jesus" by the slaves.

The former slaves predominantly were inducted into the 9th and the 19th USCT. The 9th Regiment saw heavy fighting in South Carolina and finally in Virginia where the 9th Regiment engaged in the "terrible and disastrous assault" on Fort Gilmer in front of Richmond where the casualty lists are horribly extensive. It later joined in the triumphant entry into Richmond. The 9th USCT lost 47 men killed in action and 268 to disease. The 19th Regiment was organized in December 1863 and later fought in Virginia at Winchester, Battle of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg, after which it was among the first troops to enter Richmond.

One of the prominent Worcester County members of the 9th USCT Regiment was Corporal Isaiah Fassitt, a freed slave residing near Berlin, who lived to be 102 and who died on June 24, 1946, one of the oldest Civil War veterans in the country. [See the related article on Fassitt in this issue.]

From available records, predominantly the Worcester County Land Records, the 1890 Special Census of Civil War Veterans of Maryland, *The History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers* published in 1899 and Daniel Hartzler's *Marylanders in the Confederacy*, it is estimated that over 265 white Worcester County residents joined the Union forces, either voluntarily or by conscription, that over 130 African-Americans fought for the Union and that more than 50 Worcester County boys "went South." The 1890 Special Census notes 334 residents of Worcester County and the areas of Wicomico County which had previously been part of Worcester (Parsonsburg, Pittsville, Powellville and "Forktown") as being veterans, but it is not known how many moved to the area after the Civil War.

After the war, many of the boys from Worcester returned home to resume their lives in this rural and tranquil area of the Eastern Shore. They took up after the time when the awful events of 1861-65 had interrupted their lives and, by and large, carried on as though the conflict had never occurred. There were, however, events which intruded into this post-war peacefulness. One example was reported years ago in *The Daily Times*:

> George Covington, who lived on South Main Street in Berlin, was a Confederate veteran who paraded on horseback in his uniform on Confederate Memorial Day. Upon those occasions, he never spoke to his friend Litel who lived on Baker Street, just off North Main Street, who was a Union veteran. Yet, for the other 364 days of the year, the two sat contentedly by the stove in William Purnell's store, and were great friends.

Joseph Moore, respected for his research and knowledge of the Civil War, is an attorney and member of the Nabb Research Center advisory board.

Remembering John S. Matthews

In continuation of Rebecca Miller's article in the September 2004 issue of Shoreline, *"no Woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave" described her visitation of the old Matthews Cemetery between Laurel and Millsboro, DE. Her article uncovered the inscription "Woodman of the World" on Alfred S. Parsons tombstone and the significance of this engraving. Also buried at this cemetery was a fellow by the name of John S. Matthews. Listed below are two accounts of John S. Matthews: a letter to his wife while stationed at Fort Delaware during the Civil War and recollection of his death found in the family Bible.*

Fort Delaware, Del. Oct. 21, 1864

Dear Wife,

I received your letter of the 19th inst. (?) and was very glad to hear from you all. I wrote you a letter two days ago but yesterday I was on duty as officer of the day and I was very much engaged all day and I forgot to put them in the letter box. I guess you will receive them on Monday evening. I am as well as common except I am very much winged out. There is quite a change in things here since we were here before—everything has improved. It looks like a town now. There are 13 or 14 thousand prisoners here now. Some of them pretty good looking men if they were not Rebs but that spoils all the good looks there is about them. All 8 of our companies are here and the boys are having pretty heavy duty to perform. We mount 160 men every morning and have about 80 posts to guard. I here have to drop my pen, buckle on my sword, and appear with my men, on dress parade and supper being over a number of officers make their appearance at my quarters for a chat.

_____ o'clock P.M. I take my pen in hand to finish this letter, I was saying our men had heavy duty to perform. The reason is there are so many more buildings than were here when we were here before and it takes a larger number of guards than we had before. There are from 12 to 15 thousand prisoners here now. The commanders of companies do not have so very heavy or at least it will not be so very often. There are eleven captains here and one must be on duty every day. Eight of our battalion men, 3 of the batterymen but the Luits. (Lieutenants) have to guard oftener as it requires 4 everday and only _____.

I took a view of one grayback day before yesterday morning. The 6th Massachusetts left here the next morning after we arrived and our men had to take their quarters and they did not take all their properties with them. They left some in the share of graybacks and I should not be surprised if our boys should take home some of them when they go. There is some smallpox here too but I think there is not much danger as it is off on one side. Some of the boys are having vaxine matter put in their arms as a preventative.

C.W. Cannon has had it put in his arm and I have been thinking to have some put in mine. It will do me no harm if it does no good. I have this afternoon made out a list of 5 men according to the order of Col. Beard to go home for awhile. Capt. Knowles has done the same thing and has sent Stans as one of his men. We shall all be home in time to vote for Old Abe. The people up here says that he must rule this nation for 4 years more if he lives which I hope he will. I would like to be home to be at some of the political meetings that is coming off down there, but there will be no chance for me to come home until the election, then we are coming.

I have very good quarters, a good stove and a tolerable good place to sleep if I only had a good pillow but I will make out until I come home. Cyrus occupies the same room with me and has a good bunk. There are several of the officers quarters together. I have a boy to brush up my room, black my boots, go on errands and help the cook. He is from Wilmington. He came over with us and offered his services. Capt. has one and the other offered himself to me, according to army regulations if you do not employ a servant you draw no pay for one. It costs me nothing to board him but I expect to have to pay him $5 per month but I shall get $22.50 for him, so as I have a chance at one I thought I would accept him.

I want you to write to me as often as you can and let me have all the news of the neighborhood. You must hurry up Joe soon as you can and get out the manure to sow the wheat. I want you to write and let me know who that was _____.

I am much nearer Wilmington than you are but you are much nearer the news than we are. If the Union comes with any important news in it and if you have a chance please send me word. You can also inform me how Wm. J. Cannon made out at Wilmington whether he was _____ or not. You can use your _____ about how to get along with our business. I wrote a letter to Capt. W.E. Cannon about going to Wilmington, asking him to take care of my clothes I left in the care of Mr. Dickens. When he gets home you can inform me about them. I left my coat, vest and pants all bundled up and wrapped up in paper in my room No. 13. I thought to have seen more about them but when we got to Wilmington there was no time to attend to anything for myself so I had to leave them with the landlord. I want to know if all is right. I must close for fear of worrying you with so long a letter. I send you all my best love and hope to see you all in two weeks at best and spend a few days with you. So goodbye until you hear from me again. I may drop you a letter tomorrow. "Pray for me that I may be kept from sin. I try to remember you all in prayers." This from your affectionate husband,

John S. Mathews

The following account was found in the Matthews' family Bible. It is an account of John S. Matthews's death and also of the family's experience with the smallpox epidemic. It was written down by his granddaughter, Bessie C. Matthews.

John S. Matthews departed this life Nov. 16, 1864 about half after 7 o'clock in evening aged 37 yr., 11 mo. Died of smallpox Nov. 16 1864—Election was on Tuesday and he came home on Sat. He was Captain of Co. H. 9th Regiment, Fort Delaware. Everyone in family had smallpox but his wife. She had been vaccinated and only had a fever but no pox.

Face and hands as black as a man's coat. Daughter Ella was scared more than others, she scratched the scabs more.

Family lived on stewed fruit and bread for weeks not allowed to eat meat.

Funeral service not held until Jan. or Feb. at Bethseda church (7 miles s.e. of Laurel, De.—near Pepper Box) preached by Joseph Cook—text—"If Thy enemies fall, thou shall rise again."

Buried at night, didn't put army suit on him, just placed it on him. Uncle (undertaker) John Parsons made the coffin. Took casket to Pepper Box school and four colored men who had smallpox took the casket to the home and put him in it. Put him in a Dearborn, on the way got lost and inquired at a home on the way. This family took smallpox.

Took him up after grandmother died (March 21, 1892) and could see the blue in his coat and brass buttons.

Doctor Marshall charged $25 a visit. He had to change his cloths after coming to the house in cotton cloths. Dr. Mack came when children had it—was more satisfactory than Dr. Marshall. He said that their diet was not suitable, didn't give enough energy.

Note: Accounts and materials submitted by Rick Bryson of Smyrna, DE. Rick is a direct descendant of John S. Matthews.

Delaware's Civil War History: Focus on Henry Hayes Lockwood

by Darryl Middleton

It would be easy to believe that a small state like Delaware with active history-oriented museums, archives and societies, would have long ago exhausted the subject matter for a monograph about a major event that occurred almost 140 years ago.

However, this is not so. As anyone interested in history knows, research invariably leads to surprising tangents where subject matter is seldom lacking. This is a problem that confronts anyone who undertakes the process of elaborating on Delaware's Civil War history.

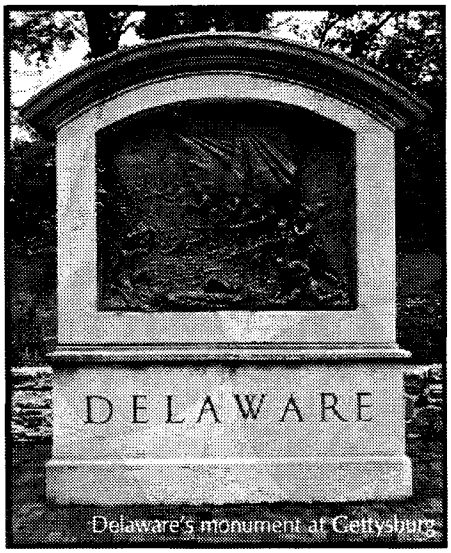
To even consider Delaware during the Civil War, we must decide at the outset whether or not to try to summarize the political aspect. Many historians pass lightly over the highly charged political scene. Creating a political history of Delaware during the War Between the States is an ambitious project beyond our limited talent and resources, and some efforts in that area have already been made. Still, some reference to causative politics becomes appropriate. There is a publication that opens a door to the statewide political chaos that prevailed (www.marvelmuseum.org/CW_write-up.htm). The reader may find that reference site to be of some interest.

This being some generally overlooked information about a native son of Delaware whose life we think is a neglected area of Delaware Civil War history.

What are your historical Facts; still more your biographical?
Wilt thou know a Man ... by stringing-together beadrolls of what thou namest Facts?
Thomas Carlyle

We do have some comments and a few references from a variety of sources about Henry Hayes Lockwood. It is our regret that a full biography of General Henry Hayes Lockwood has never been published, and the space allotted here cannot but touch briefly on his life. Our own collection contains copies of a number of his private letters. The letters range chronologically from his service in the Seminole and Creek War to the last in which he makes arrangements for the funeral of his son, an Arctic explorer who perished with the ill-fated Greeley expedition.

Our interest in General Lockwood was originally aroused by learning that he was our grandfather's commanding officer during the activities of the 2nd Delaware Volunteers in Delaware and at Accomac, VA. A personal interest in the man



Delaware's monument at Gettysburg

and his core regiment followed.

Camden, DE, would be pretty much the same today as it was in 1814 if we removed the paved roads and vehicular traffic. The town's main road is still lined with most of the old houses that have gained in dignity and grace what they lost from the wear and tear of years, and Delaware's main north-south highway, Route 13, has bypassed the town to the east. The Lockwood house still stands and still shelters a family. Camden's location still has the advantage of being close to the pulse of state affairs in Dover. In 1814, a horse and buggy would have carried residents of Camden a short distance to Dover, but the term "bedroom community" had not been invented yet.

Henry Lockwood's mother was the daughter of Manlove Hayes, the elder, thereby connected to a number of Quaker families in the area, although the paternal branch of the Hayes family were, at the time of their immigration, Presbyterians who later converted to Methodism. A house in Dover was a gift from Manlove Hayes, the elder, to his daughter whom he had obviously forgiven for secretly marrying Henry's father.

"The Quakers established the first school in Camden in 1805. The Friends meeting House on Camden-Wyoming Avenue still contains a school room, which served the community before the first free schools were established. This one-room academy was the precursor of the old academy located next to the Methodist church on South Main Street." Whether Henry attended a Friends school in Camden we find no record, but he did go to Dickinson College and was sent to the military academy at West Point from which he graduated in 1836. He served as a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Creek and Florida War. Letters home serve to confirm the distaste he acquired for the treatment accorded the Indians, as well as the conditions under which the Army served. After resigning from the Army in 1837, and a brief interlude of travel in which he explored his options, he became a farmer with no prospects of a military career. His brother changed that by persuading him to apply for a position as a professor of mathematics with the Navy. He did apply and, with the recommendations of influential family connections, was accepted, serving aboard the *Frigate United States* for two years and 11 months, and at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia.

We pass over the events that took place while he was aboard the *United States* but for those who have enjoyed reading Herman Melville's stories, we suggest you locate your copy of *White Jacket* and re-read A Man-of-War College at Sea aboard the *Neversink*. The professor described by Melville was none other than Henry Hayes Lockwood in his finest didactic form. We thoroughly enjoyed that little piece by Melville.

In at least one of Henry's letters, we gain insight into his appreciation of the fair sex and his discriminating tastes in that direction. Proof of the soundness of his thoughts in that line was his marriage to Anna Booth, daughter of the Chief Justice of Delaware. We note here that the Booth mansion burned to the ground recently. We also mention that a newspaper item of February 4, 2003, details a five-alarm fire that severely damaged the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. Henry Hayes Lockwood served first at the Naval Asylum as an instructor, and when the site was chosen at Annapolis for the Naval Academy, he became one of the founding instructors; these are events which he explores in detail in 24 pages of undated notes that were donated by his great granddaughter Anne C. Booth to the Naval Academy. The notes also include his version of how the midshipmen hung him in effigy, and the big flap and subsequent monetary gain he realized from his student's indiscretions. The notes show that Henry Hayes Lockwood was not devoid of a sense of humor and a forgiving nature to balance his more serious mien.

When the Civil War erupted, Henry Hayes Lockwood applied for and received a commis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

Settlers of the Eastern Shore Evenlight: Coming Spring 2005

Cellar House

Pocomoke City, Maryland

The Edward H. Nabb Research Center presents the "Settlers of the Eastern Shore Evenlight," Saturday, May 21, at evenlight, 4:30-7:30 p.m. An elegant evening of fabulous food, potent potables (open bar and mint juleps) and silent auction at the Cellar House (circa 1760), a singularly outstanding example of 18th Century Eastern Shore architecture, to support the Nabb Research Center's program of education for Salisbury University students and the Delmarva community at large.

Bert and Emma Thorton will be returning to this year's event with their famous mint juleps.

The Story of the Candle Box

Before electrification, candles were critical to night-time illumination, especially aboard ship. The voyage across the Atlantic could range from three weeks to three months or longer, depending on good fortune. Night-time navigation without light to reference primitive maps could spell disaster; and therefore, ship carpenters built candle boxes as tightly as possible to protect against natural enemies, moisture and rodents who hungered for the tallow.

If there was anything close to a commodity item in that period, it would have been the candle box. The selection of the wood would have been from scraps of a larger project, in this case perhaps a walnut desk being built into the captain's quarters. Today of course, walnut is a very expensive wood, but the ship's carpenter would have preferred walnut for strength and beauty.

Today, candle boxes make nice wedding gifts. As a candle burns away, the wick, the most important part of the candle, continues to burn as brightly on the first and last day of its life. In man, while every other part of the body burns down over time, true Love, like the wick, shines as brightly on the first day as the last.

Anone interested in donating an item to the auction is urged to contact the Nabb Center at 410-543-6312.

Visit Old Plantation Houses On Maryland's Eastern Shore

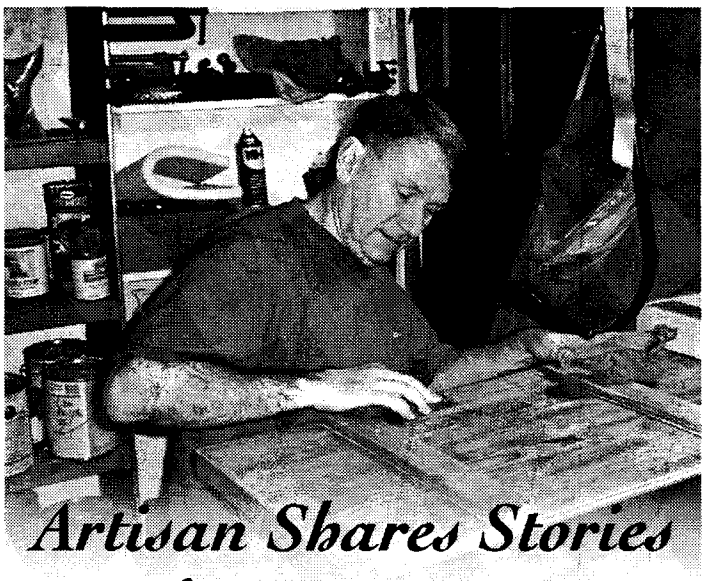
Privately owned plantation houses from the earliest days of this country are sometimes open to guests as fund raisers held to support history and the arts. Last year the "Clifton House" on the Manokin River, located on one of the first land grants, was open for a fund raiser and this year the "Cellar House" on the Pocomoke River, a waterway enshrouded in mystery.

This Cellar House, located on the banks of the Pocomoke River, dates back to the earely 1730s. A tunnel running from a trapdoor under the plantation house and extending to the swamp allowed the residents to escape contemporaty pirates, such as Captain William Kidd. Legend has is that Cellar House was at one point owned by a French pirate who might have used the tunnel to stash illegal brandy. It is still whispered that he departed rather suddenly after murdering his young wife, leaving behind her ghost.

Cellar House rests upon a foundation of an earlier house dating back to an early land grant from Lord Baltimore. A skeleton in the cellar of the old house was the first evidence that there might have been some basis to this tale of violence, but Deleware archeaologists concluded that Cellar House might rest on the remains of an even earlier Indian hut within an Indian town.

The home, which is owned by Jack and Martha Graham, includes full paneling of cypress planking in the great room chamber and elaborate cornices and chair rails appear throughout the house. More than a hundred interesting pieces of sculpture adorn the properry surrounding Cellar House.

Why May? Because that is when the Cellar House ghosts, like the bride of the French sea captain, return to Cellar House? Because this is the best month to view ghost ships if French smugglers slipping past Cellar House on the Pocomoke? No, because it is the annual Nabb Research Center fund raiser to support Nabb's ongoing efforts to preserve the unique history of the Eastern Shore of Virgina and Maryland. These annual events are normally sold out, and we want to give our special friends advance notice so they can put their names on the sign-up list.



Artisan Shares Stories Of His Creations

by Vaughn Baker, Ship's Carpenter Apprentice

17th Century Mariner Chest

When asked to reproduce a 17th century mariner chest, I attempted to create something that my ancestor, a ship's carpenter, would have built circa 1650. Research revealed that these chests were all different and in many cases built for a specific and very limited space aboard ship.

Only the officers would have such chests, and it must hold all they were allowed to carry with them for two or three years as they sailed to and from the new world across the treacherous Atlantic Ocean in a very small ship.

Built from pine which would have been very plentiful, I constructed the top of the chest so that it would fit like a glove and not become airborne on a rough sea. Pegs were used for stability and the chest was sealed by packing hemp into the seams. An apron was used to help stabilize it at sea without losing valuable storage space from tapered construction.

The most expensive part of the chest would have been the old iron nautical ring that was attached to the rear of the chest so it could be tethered to the bulkhead. When the officer would change ships, a line would be wrapped through the ring and around the chest so it could be pulled upward to the main deck and hoisted to the dock or another ship. Therefore, there was no need for side handles.

The young officer wanted to impress his captain with the clean lines and good construction of the chest, but when the captain was in his cabin, the top could be reversed as a gaming table for gambling and cards.

There was a small interior shelf, or "till," where our officer could keep a razor and his cards, and two secret compartments where he might want to stash any winnings from his gambling enterprise. Only the ship's captain could afford the heavy duty lock inserted into the captain's chest, so our young officer had to rely on deception - one secret compartment was a decoy for the second.

Vaughn Baker's chest and other donated items are listed on page 29. Some are also currently on display at the Nabb Research Center. Baker is chair of the Nabb advisory board.

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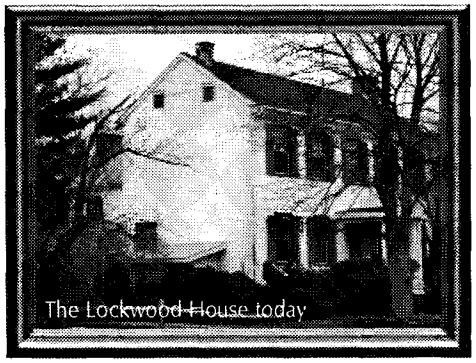

The Lockwood House today

sion as colonel in the 1st Regiment of Delaware Volunteers. These were the 90-day men who were commanded and instructed by Colonel Lockwood. After their enlistments expired, the Regiments from Delaware were formed in somewhat of a hurry and amidst the usual confusion. We refer to an editorial in *The Regimental Flag* by Joseph M. Barr about the confusion of regiments.

Colonel Lockwood was commissioned a Brigadier General for the balance of the War Between the States, and here we must ask you to bear with a much abbreviated chronology of his service. His Civil War service alone would require a book to detail completely, and a large book at that. Other than a shortened listing, we shall dwell on one event which was his difficulty with General G.K. Warren.

Brigadier General H.H. Lockwood and the 2nd Delaware Volunteers were ordered to Cambridge, MD, in 1861 before commanding the expedition to Accomack, VA. He commanded the 2nd Delaware Volunteers at Accomack up to a month before the Battle of Gettysburg. He led a brigade from Baltimore and joined the 12th Corp before that battle. He was put in command of the defense of Maryland Heights at Harper's Ferry. In October 1861 he returned to the Eastern Brigade. He was given command of the Middle Department on December 5, 1863, until March 1864, and in May 1864 he led six Regiments of Infantry to General Meade's Army on the North Anna. He was appointed to duty by General Meade in the 5th Corps where he commanded the 2nd Division for a few days and took part in the action from Hanover Court House to Bethesda Church. In June 1864 he was ordered to Baltimore and in July volunteered services to the then commanding officer of the Middle Department, General Lew Wallace, and commanded the provisional forces rose from citizens and others to meet Confederate General Early's advance on Washington. He then commanded the 3rd Separate Brigade Headquarters in Baltimore.

A Clash of Personalities

What we have seen of Henry Hayes Lockwood has served to convince us of the moral character and general intelligence and abilities of the man. No man, except those historical figures who, through a process of apotheosis have become more than mortal, lack faults. A close examination of the life of Henry Hayes Lockwood does reveal some very human faults and those can be accepted as ones any man might have. He was given to a tendency to stutter. His belief in discipline was not always well received by some of those young men who were the recipients of his instruction. On the whole he was considered highly intelligent and not given to foolish pursuits. We quote here from the man who examined him for the position of professor of mathematics:

> I have no hesitation in recommending him, especially because he is competent to improve himself by his own private industry, in any minutia that may appear either necessary or useful in his future course; and moreover, because a better qualified candidate, in every respect, will indeed but very rarely if ever offer himself.
>
> Along with glowing endorsements from a selection of personages of the times, were instances revealing the humanity and quality of the man; yet ...

When Lockwood received orders placing him under the command of G.K. Warren there seems to be an abrupt change. Certainly Warren was not pleased with his new subordinate general. We will remember that Lockwood had in effect distinguished himself to the satisfaction of his superiors in his activities on the Eastern Shore and the time spent at Baltimore and as a general with the Army of the Potomac. Lew Wallace of *Ben Hur* fame complimented Lockwood on the quality of his work when Wallace relieved him as chief of the Middle Department. Reading between the lines of the brief communications in the official records, we see that Lockwood and Wallace held a mutual respect toward one another. It is our impression that they were firm friends and later events prove that to be most certainly true.

Soon after Lockwood reported to Warren, the battles around Cold Harbor continued to be of the most internecine kind. Warren was positioned opposite the Confederates and had sent a communication to Lockwood that read:

> Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
> June 1, 1864 - 5 p. m.
> Brigadier-General Lockwood,
> Commanding Second Division:
>
> Wright is engaging the enemy on your left up the Cold Harbor road. Advance your entire command along this road, and take part in the action if opportunity offers. A division will support you.
>
> G.K. Warren
> Major-General

Lockwood did exactly that. Included in the official reports, dated June 10, is a communication of Brigadier-General Lockwood to Chief of Staff Williams which was, as far as we can see, the only means left to Lockwood of presenting his side of the story to others. In the heat of action, there was no investigation into the charges placed against Lockwood by Warren, and Lieut. General Grant, who was well known for his practice of unquestioned support of his staff, accepted Warren's version and the recommendation that Lockwood be relieved. All the communications relating to this are available in the official reports and make for informative reading concerning the events surrounding Warren's condemnation of Lockwood.

It is found that not only did Warren unjustly accuse Lockwood of failing in the direction of his forces, but also publicly described him as "incompetent," not once but in a number of communications. Lockwood was relieved by Grant and sent to Baltimore. Lockwood's name was also included in a list of a number of high ranking officers who were recommended by Grant for discharge from the Army.

It is a difficult thing not to form an opinion, and in light of later events we think that our own analysis is close to the truth. General Warren was a successful general. He was given to outbursts and was, as nearly as we can determine, a high-strung individual whose sum total of experience with life was that of a soldier. He did not have the benefit of broad experience managing men, although he was a graduate of West Point and his success as a general while, deserved in most respects, came about by his finding himself in crisis situations which for a time had successful conclusions. He was at Gettysburg, as was Lockwood, and was responsible for getting men to Little Round Top in time to frustrate the attempts of the Confederates to take that strategic spot. He did not lack in personal bravery and his accomplishments in battle led to his falling heir to great responsibilities in conducting important segments of the conflicts under Grant. As Bruce Catton in *A Stillness at Appomattox* said: "somehow he was not bearing up well." His performance left much to be desired, and Grant, who initially was favorably impressed by him, considering him to be a possible replacement for himself and/or Meade should either of them be killed, revised that opinion, and at Spotsylvania, Warren came very close to being replaced by Grant's orders.

Communication between Warren and Lockwood came about through Warren's aide, Major Roebling, whose family was later to be well known by their accomplishments in bridge building. Warren's sister, Emily, later married Roebling. We have not discovered any reason for Warren to have disliked Lockwood other than a personality clash. They attended West Point at different times, a 14-year interval between the dates of their graduations. Although it is possible that they had had some contact in the Army prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, we do not know of any such contact. In some respects, they had similarities. Both were proficient at mathe-

matics. Warren and Lockwood both were instructors of mathematics at West Point, although at different times. We believe that Warren, having already reached a "level of incompetence" and being of a high-strung and sensitive nature, simply was unable to accept anything less than glowing success and needed to select a "goat" or "fall guy" to account for his failures. His direction to Lockwood did in effect restrict Lockwood's activities, and Lockwood was definitely not one who took action unless he felt it was within his prerogative to do so. Perhaps not always the best course during heated conflict, but Lockwood was no stranger to tactics and was likely more qualified by intellect and ability than was Warren to conduct an engagement and did as he himself would have required, that being to "follow your commanding officer's instructions."

At any rate, it is clear that Lockwood was unjustly condemned by Warren with no recourse. A bitter pill to swallow but one which Lockwood recognized he must. Lew Wallace and Lockwood's other friends saw to it that he was not dismissed as Grant recommended and along with General Kenl, Lockwood was responsible for organizing all the forces available when Early over-ran Wallace's small forces to threaten Baltimore. Wallace gives Lockwood credit in his lengthy report .

What we have said so far is not a detailed recounting of the differences between Warren and Lockwood. We leave much to the reader who can form his or her own opinion. We do however continue with later events having to do with Major-General Warren.

Major-General Phil Sheridan convinced Grant, without too much trouble that he could, during a particularly troublesome period of heavy rains, move from Dinwiddie where Grant had sent him to create a disturbance. The disturbance intended to force Lee to break the impasse at Petersburg. This Grant had been trying to do for some time. Sheridan then moved to a crossroads named "Five Forks." Lee had fortified Five Forks with five brigades of infantry under George Pickett and almost all of Lee's cavalry. Lee knew this was necessary because Lee had to hold his supply connection to Lynchburg and could not stay in Petersburg unless that supply link remained. Sheridan, with Grant's blessings, made an all-out attack on Pickett's forces. Although Sheridan was an inspired general and had proven men and leaders, including Custer's cavalry, it was hard going because of the numbers of Confederates under Pickett who, although he had suffered the most catastrophic loss in Civil War history, was a competent and dangerous opponent. Sheridan asked for the VI Corp but the VI Corp was not immediately available, being a two-days march away. However, G.K. Warren's feted V Corp was easily within distance to join Sheridan quickly. Warren's Corp had been engaged and was over-run at one point but had regained the ground and along with the incessant rain, and battle, were not what might be considered a fresh body of troops. In addition to that, they were forced to make a night march over muddy terrain, with an unfordable stream between them and Sheridan's men. Warren's V Corp was late and Sheridan was angry.

It should be noted that when Grant sent Sheridan out to work on Lee's flank, he authorized Sheridan to replace Warren if he felt it necessary. Grant's motive for doing so is open to interpretation, but the fact remained that Sheridan had complete control over all of the commands as far as operations on Lee's flank were concerned.

The attack began at four in the afternoon. Warren sent two divisions abreast under Brigadier-General Crawford with the third division behind to support them. Unfortunately, they marched north while the fight was taking place to the west. Of Warren's men, only Chamberlain managed to get his brigade into the action, a fact that Sheridan discovered quickly enough. Warren's main body of troops did manage to get around to the Confederates rear but were not a factor in the complete and crushing success of Sheridan's attack which was more than any other event, the end of Lee's Army.

The officer from Warren reporting to Sheridan (presumably the same Major Roebling) was told to inform Warren of Sheridan's displeasure, who then sent a courier to find Warren and deliver a communication relieving him of his command. As Sheridan formed in preparation to advance and destroy Lee's railway link, Warren appeared with the written order in hand asking Sheridan to reconsider.

If ever there was poetic justice dispensed by an overseeing fate, the dismissal of Warren seemed to be complete retribution for Major-General G.K. Warren's unjust dismissal and subsequent condemnation of Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood. The officer who lost his way precipitating Warren's dismissal was the very man who had replaced Lockwood. We can only believe that had Lockwood remained in charge there was little chance that he, an experienced general with proven ability, would have missed the battle unless it was the result of an ambiguous order emanating from Warren himself and for all we know, may have been the reason Crawford missed the action at Five Forks.

Henry Hayes Lockwood returned to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1865 where he served as professor of natural philosophy science from 1866 to 1869. He was at the Naval Observatory in Washington from 1871 until 1876 having been replaced at Annapolis by one of his former students. He retired to his farm on Back Creek near Annapolis on August 14, 1867.

Henry Hayes Lockwood died on December 7, 1899, and was interred to join his wife and son on the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is the only Army general buried on the grounds of a Naval facility.

"Whoever afflict us, Whatever surround, Life is a voyage that's homeward bound!"
- Herman Melville
The closing sentence of White Jacket

A Delaware Regiment

There are a number of sources for information about the 2nd Delaware Volunteers in the Civil War. The most personal accounts are contained in the regiment's newspaper while they were at Camp Wilkes. The location of Camp Wilkes was to the east of what is now known as Accomac, but in 1862 was called Drummondtown. The issues of the *Regimental Flag* do not contain battle accounts of the activities of the regiment, but they do serve to show the men as more than numbers from historical accounts.

The *Regimental Flag* was published by Joseph M. Barr who had some previous newspaper experience and used the equipment of a printing office at Drummondtown that had been taken over. Here we have created a ninth edition of the *Regimental Flag*. To do so, we took random columns from previous issues and inserted them to create a display of the layout used, and some concept of the contents.

The purpose of the 2nd Delaware Volunteers under Brigadier-General Lockwood was to secure the Eastern Shore for the Union. No military engagements of note took place, and the men's presence served the two-fold purpose of occupying troops and as a regiment under instruction by their officers and commander. The comforts of Camp Wilkes such as they were, formed a pause before a horrific succession of combat, disease and death. They will leave Accomac County soon for duty with the Army of the Potomac. Marches and battles lay ahead in which casualties will be severe and losses from disease equally so.

We follow Company A, 2nd Delaware Volunteers through the Civil War from June 12, 1861, until discharge July 1, 1865. Listed below is a timeline of the events that took place by Company A 2nd Delaware Volunteers.

June 12. - Company muster-in roll of Captain [David] L. Stricker's Company, commanded by Colonel H.W. Wharton.
Stationed at:
Wilmington, Delaware, May 21-August 31, 1861
Left Camp Brandywine and marched to Cambridge, Maryland, Camp Wharton.
Centreville, Maryland, October 31, 1861
Camp Wilkes near Drummondtown, Virginia, November-December 1861. **Dec. 1, 1861-March 1, 1862**
Camp Wilkes, January-February 1862.
Fort Marshall, March-April 1862.
March 24, 1862.– The company left Camp Wilkes, Virginia, Eastern Shore.
March 28, 1862.– Arrived at Baltimore.

Harrison's Landing, Virginia, May-June 1862: **May 31st 2nd Del. Joined the Army of the Potomac, Second Corp, Gen. Richardson's First Division, [Strength of Regiment was 763 Officers & Men]. May 31 & June 1st, battle of Fair Oaks, [The Seven Days Battle began] —General engagements of Gaines' Mill - June 25th, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp and July 1st, Malvern Hill. [Regiment reduced to 250 effective men]**

Tenallytown, District of Columbia, July-August 1862

Camp near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, September-October 1862 **September 15, 1862 Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862 Antietam [Regt. Losses -77 killed and wounded]**

Falmouth, Virginia, November-December 1862. **Fredericksburg December 11, 1862 [Strength going into action was 19 officers and 225 men. Loss was seven officers and47 enlisted men killed, wounded and missing.]**

Near Falmouth, Virginia, January-February 1863.

Near Falmouth, Virginia, March-April 1863.

On the March, May-June 1863. **[Chancellorsville May 2, 1863]**

Near Morrisville, Virginia, July-August 1863.

July 1.—Marched from Uniontown, Maryland, twelve miles on the road leading to Gettysburg.

July 2.—Arrived on the battlefield of Gettysburg and engaged the enemy at 4 0'clock p.m.

July 3.—Company sent out skirmishing. Captured four officers and sixty men with forty stand of arms. **[Company A took more prisoners than the number of men left in the company]**

July 5.—Marched to Two Taverns, Pennsylvania.

July 7.—Marched to Taneytown, Maryland.

July 8.—Marched to north side of Monocacy Creek.

July 9.—Marched to Burkittsville, Maryland.

July 10.—Marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, Maryland.

July 14.—Formed a part of a line of skirmishers and advanced to Falling Waters, Maryland.

July 15.—Marched to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

July 18.—Marched up Loudoun Valley, Virginia.

July 20.—Took up line of march; distance short.

July 22.—Marched to Ashby's Gap, Virginia.

July 23.—Marched to near Manassas Gap, Virginia.

July 24.—Marched from Manassas Gap, Virginia.

July 25.—Marched to White Plains, Virginia.

July 26.—Marched to Warrenton Junction, Virginia.

July 30.—Marched to Elkton, Virginia.

July 31.—Marched to Morrisville, Virginia.

August 31.—Marched to United States Ford, Virginia.

Stationed near Warrenton, Virginia, September-October 1863.

September 12.—Left Morrisville, Virginia Marched to Rappahannock Station, seven miles.

September 13.—Marched to Culpeper, Virginia. Distance 12 miles.

September 15.—Marched a distance of two miles south of Culpeper.

September 16.—Marched to Rapidan.

October 6.—Marched back two miles north of Culpeper.

October 10.—Marched three miles west of Culpeper.

October 11.—Marched to Bealeton Station. Distance, nineteen miles.

October 12.—Marched to Brandy Station. Distance, seven miles.

October 13.—Marched to Auburn, twenty-six miles.

October 14-15.—Skirmished with the enemy in the morning. Marched to Bristoe Station and supported a line of skirmishers in the evening then marched to the north side of Bull Run and halted at 3 a.m. on October 15, with the loss of one musician ensuing. **[Auburn & Bristow Station] October 14th**

October 19.—Marched to Cub Run.

October 20.—Marched to our present camp near Warrenton, Virginia.

Stationed at Stevensburg, Virginia, November-December 1863.

November 7.—Left Warrenton; marched to Kelly's Ford.

November 8.—Marched six miles.

November 10.—Marched two miles.

November 26.—Marched eight miles; crossed Rapidan. **[Mine Run] Nov.26th to Dec. 2nd**

November 27.—Marched to Robertson's Tavern.

November 29.—Marched to New Hope Church. Formed skirmish line. Skirmished with the enemy; lost one man wounded.

December 1.—Marched all night.

December 2.—Recrossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford, Virginia. Marched nine miles.

December 3.—Marched a distance of four miles.

December 27.—Marched a distance of four miles.

Stationed near Stevensburg, Virginia, January-February 1864.

January 7.—Changed camp one mile and built winter quarters.

Stationed near Stevensburg, Virginia, March-April 1864. **[Spottsylvania Court House] May 8th to 24th**

No marches or changes of camp since last report.

Stationed at Wilminton, District of Columbia, July 1, 1864.

July 1.—Company muster-out roll of First Lieutenant [James] W. Letherbury's Company A, in the Second Regiment of Delaware Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant [Peter] McCullough, called into the service of the United States by the President at Wilminton, Delaware on May 21, 1861, to serve for th term of thre years from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged, from February 27, 1864, when last paid to July 1, 1864, when discharged. The company was organized by Captain David L. Stricker at Wilmington, Delaware in the month of May, 1861.

Casualties of 2nd Delaware Volunteers: 64% of the original volunteers were casualties. A conservative number because many suffered the effects of service later as can be noted on their applications for pensions as they aged.

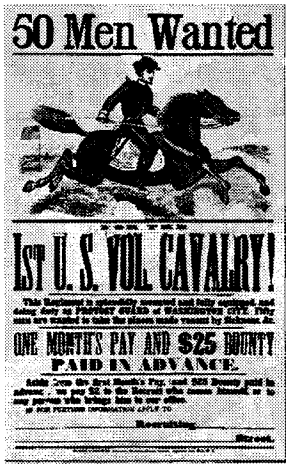
Officers killed – 5
Enlisted men killed – 40
Officers died of wounds – 1
Enlisted men died of wounds – 53
Officers & enlisted wounded – 204
Officers missing or captured – 4
Enlisted men captured or missing – 165
Died from disease, in prison, etc. Officers – 1
Died from disease, in prison etc., enlisted men – 101

Total casualties – 595

Total of all Officers & Enlisted men who were in the Regiment – 926

"The remnant of the regiment was brought to Wilmington, Delaware, after the expiration of their term of service, in charge of First Lieutenant James W. Leatherbury, Co. A, and mustered out of the service. I think the number was about 75. A few had joined Hancock's Veteran Corps, and continued in the service; how many of them, I am unable to accurately to say."
Robert G. Smith, Second Lieut. Co. A.

Darrell Middleton is the former editor of the Torbert Camp Journal.



Civil War calvary poster

General Arnold Elzey (1816-1871)

by T. Aaron Horner

General Arnold Elzey (Jones) was born at "Elmwood" on December 18, 1816, the fourth child of Arnold Elzey Jones and Ann ("Nancy") Wilson Jackson Jones. William H. Jones, Elzey's grandfather, had married Sarah Elzey, who in time inherited "Almodington," a 1,000-acre plus estate on the north side of the Manokin River in Somerset County. When William H. Jones partitioned "Almodington" into three separate parts, "Elmwood" went to the elder Arnold Elzey Jones. Being a younger son, the odds of Elzey inheriting his father's estate seemed unlikely; thus seeking out another profession other than that of a plantation owner seemed more probable for him. On September 1, 1833, he entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in New York.

The decision to pursue a career in the military was nothing new for Elzey; a number of his ancestors had held military positions, all at the local level. On July 1, 1837, he graduated 33rd out of a class of 50 cadets. At this point in his life, Elzey decided to drop his paternal surname of "Jones" for that of his aforementioned grandmother. Immediately, his military career took off. In 1838, he participated in the forced removal of the Cherokees from Georgia to Oklahoma. Many of those Indians died along the trek, now referred to as the "Trail of Tears." During the late 1830s and early 1840s, he spent time north in Michigan and New York, guarding the border against any disturbances. During the war with Mexico (1846-1848), his services drew the attention of his superior officers; twice he received promotions for his bravery and endurance while in action. In 1847, he received recognition from the General Assembly of Maryland for his superb military service. On February 14, 1849, he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the 1850s, he spent time in Florida fighting against the Seminoles. By the late 1850s, he was the commander at Fort Leavenworth in the Kansas Territory when John Brown's anti-slavery group clashed with those of the pro-slavery, a period in history known as "Bleeding Kansas."

On the eve of the Civil War, Elzey commanded the federal arsenal at Augusta, GA. When Georgia seceded from the union on January 19, 1861, Governor Joseph E. Brown demanded Elzey turn the arsenal over to the state. Initially he refused Brown's orders, but with an army of Georgian troops waiting outside the compound, he peacefully surrendered it five days later. On April 25, days after Confederate forces had fired on Fort Sumter, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army. A Southern sympathizer, Elzey faced a difficult dilemma when Maryland did not leave the Union. In the end, he decided to join the Confederacy, becoming a colonel in the 1st Maryland Infantry. Due to his military schooling, Elzey followed a strict protocol. Though not cruel, he drilled his troops vigorously, while any infraction by them met with immediate punishment. At the Battle of Bull Run, his services proved vital for the Confederacy against a more heavily armed and manned Union force. A junior officer in General Kirby Smith's brigade, he assumed command when Smith became wounded. As a Union victory seemed imminent, he led a successful charge against the Union forces under General Irvin McDowell. After the battle, General P.G.T. Beauregard hailed Elzey the "Blucher of the day"; he was rewarded with the rank of brigadier general on July 21, 1861. Later that year, a song, titled "Our Left," was dedicated to Elzey's efforts at Bull Run.

In early 1862, Elzey participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. That June, he twice nearly lost his life. At the Battle of Port Republic, he received a leg wound while having his horse shot out from under him. Less than three weeks later, he received a facial wound at the Battle of Gaines' Mill during the Seven Days campaign. On December 4, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major general. On April 1, 1863, Elzey became commander of the newly created Department of Richmond, which oversaw the protection of the Confederate capital. Other duties performed by Elzey included organizing the Virginia reserves and assembling all Marylanders in the Confederate armies into the Maryland Line. In fall 1864, he becoming chief of artillery for the Army of Tennessee under General Hood. By February 1865, his services in the war came to an end. That April, he was paroled while at Washington, GA.

After the war, Elzey returned to Maryland, spending the rest of his years on a farm outside Jessup in northwest Ann Arundel County. On February 21, 1871, Elzey died at the age 54, leaving behind a wife, Ellen, and a son, Arnold. He was buried at Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore. In recognition of his military service, the Maryland Historical Trust erected a marker in Oriole at the entrance to Locust Point Road, the road leading down to the "Elmwood" estate. Though his class ranking was nothing to write home about, Elzey's strong work ethic combined with the experiences in the battlefield allowed him to rise from the rank of a lowly cadet to a major general. As a career officer, he was stationed all over the country, encountering situations unseen in his native Maryland. During the 19th century, the United States faced many political, social and cultural upheavals. These clashes in opposing ideologies often resulted in some sort of military action. Thus, Elzey will find himself involved with major events that will shape the history of America's antebellum period. Not only was he a casualty of war, but a casualty of the times as well.

T. Aaron Horner is a research assistant at the Nabb Research Center.

Photo courtesy of Bob Marks (MD Division Sons of Confederate Vetereans Web Master). www.mdscv.org/1940/

Civil War Physician and Eastern Shore Native

John Thomas Parker was born on November 14, 1839, at "Armenia Farm" near Snow Hill, Worcester County, Eastern Shore of Maryland. As the youngest of 11 children to the parents of Charles and Amelia Selby Parker, John distinguished himself as a scholar in the field of medicine. The University of Pennsylvania is where John T. Parker attended his first year of medical school. The following year he was enrolled at University of New York. John Thomas Parker utilized his knowledge in the field as a surgeon for the Confederate Army. Serving as a physician in the Civil War from 1863 onward, Parker was eventually appointed chief medical officer for the Confederate Artillery Brigade on February 5, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Freestone Point on the Potomac River on April 14, 1865. The following is an abstract of Parker's release from prison and re-affirmation of his allegiance to the United States in 1865. His service discharge from the 19th Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion is also printed below and was copied from the Virginia Regimental Histories Series. *He is also documented in Hartzler's* Maryland Doctors in the Civil War.

I, John T. Parker, of the County of Worcester, State of Maryland do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or laws of any State, Convention, of Legislature, to the contrary no withstanding; and further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever.

/s/ Jno. T. Parker

Subscribed and Sworn before me, this 20 day of June A.D. 1865.

/s/ Chas. W. Hill
Col. Com'd'g.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

Johnson's Island, O., June 20 1865

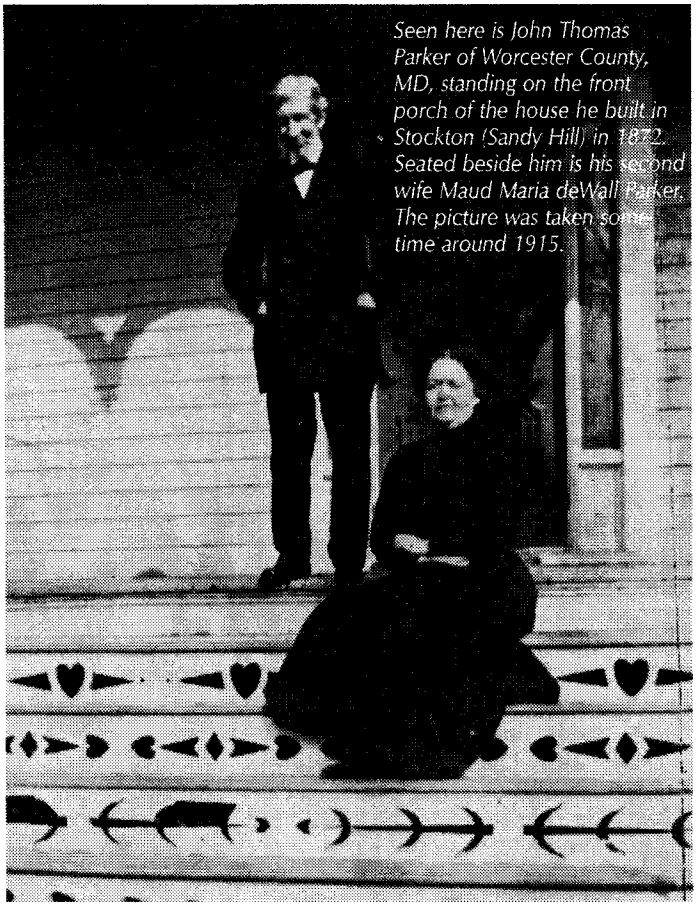
Transportation has been furnished on the within order from Johnson's Island, O., to Baltimore Md by me.

/s/ John I McClellan
Capt. and A.Q.M.

Headquarters
Smith Co
Salisbury, Md
June 24th 1865
Reported enroute
to Snow Hill Md
Capt Coring, Post Security

Head Quarters U.S. Forces at Johnson's Island and Sandusky,
Johnson's Island, O., June 20 1865

Photo and abstract were provided by John T. P. Dryden.



Seen here is John Thomas Parker of Worcester County, MD, standing on the front porch of the house he built in Stockton (Sandy Hill) in 1872. Seated beside him is his second wife Maud Maria deWall Parker. The picture was taken some time around 1915.

Special Discharge Orders,
No. 60
P. 1181/2

Pursuant to the command of the President of the United States, promulgated in G.O No. 109, C.G.A.G.O. War Department John T. Parker late Asst Surgeon in the 19th Va Batt, prisoner of war, is discharges from the Military Prison at this Post, and set at liberty, he having taken the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by said order.

The further description of the person herein discharged is as follows: Age, 25 years; height 5 feet 3 inches; complexion, dk; eyes, blue; Hair, dk; residence, Snow Hill, Md.

The Quarter Master's Department will furnish him transportation to the point nearest accessible to his home by rail or steamboat.

By Command of Col. Chas. W. Hill

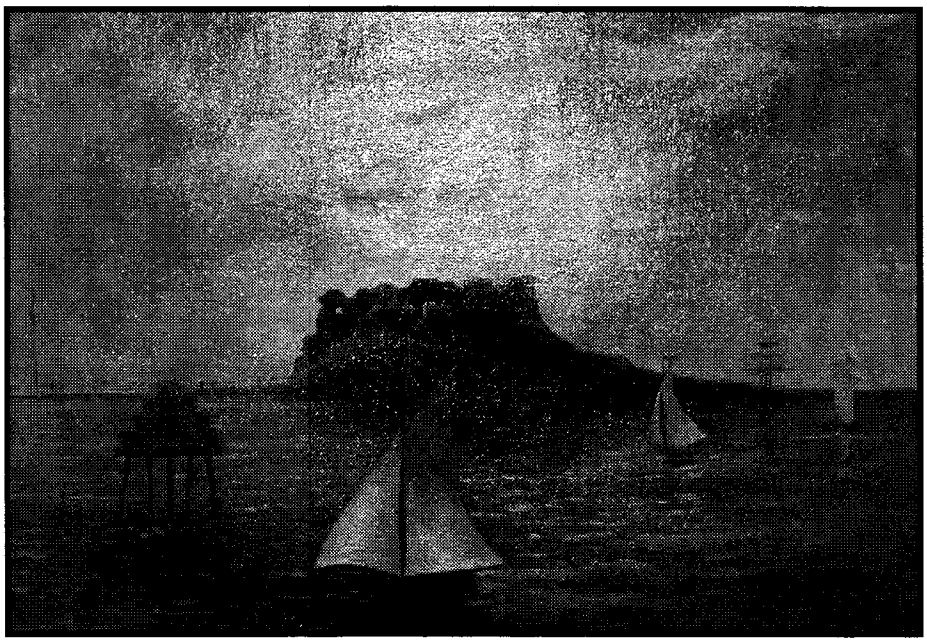
Post Adjutant

Taken from Jeffery Weaver's 10th and 19th Battalions of Heavy Artillery, The Virginia Regimental Histories Series, *p. 149, published 1996. H.E. Howard, Lynchburg, VA.*

Clara Gunby, Artist and Rebel

by George R. Shivers

Although Clara Gunby was my mother's great-aunt by marriage and I grew up only two miles from the farm where she lived, I knew very little of her as a child. She was married to William Huffington from 1865 until her death in 1890, but more familiar to me was her daughter, Charlotte Huffington, a contemporary and first-cousin of my grandmother. What I learned of Cousin Lottie, as she was known to us, was that she lived in an apartment in New York City, during most of her adult life she had been a companion to a wealthy British woman, she had never married and she traveled widely. On our wall was a plate commemorating the visit of their majesties King George and Queen Mary to the United States in 1939, a gift from Cousin Lottie to my grandmother. I knew Clara Gunby was an artist, for one of her paintings hung on the living room wall of another Huffington cousin that we often visited. Because I admired that painting over the years, I later inherited it and it now hangs on my dining room wall. I only learned the more notorious tales of Clara Gunby's adventures many years later when I was already a professor of Spanish at Washington College and when Cindy Doerzbach wrote a series of articles on Gunby's life with lengthy excerpts from her diaries in a little publication known as the *Tidewater Times*, published between October 1973 and February 1974. Since that time I have continued to be fascinated by her life and fiery character.



Clara Gunby was born on September 21, 1839, in Forktown (now Fruitland), MD, the oldest of five children of John (born October 8, 1809) and Charlotte (born February 9, 1821) Gunby. Her family home still stands on South Division Street, very near its intersection with Main Street. The Gunby family was a prominent one in the community. She was a descendant of Col. John Gunby, a hero of the American Revolution (Doerzbach II 47). Her father, John, was a merchant, according to data in the federal census of 1850. Her brothers, John and Francis (Frank), were born in 1841 and 1843, respectively, and her sisters, Anna and Ida, in 1845 and 1848. Janet C. Symmons wrote of Clara's childhood that "she was raised to be a lady and consequently trained for the role of becoming a wife and mother on a southern plantation" (Symmons 13). Yet it's clear from subsequent actions that Clara was a spirited and independent young woman, strong of character and determined. She grew up during the Romantic Era in American culture and was temperamentally clearly a child of her time. The undated painting which hangs on my wall, titled "Muckross Abbey," is a case in point: in the foreground a young shepherd boy sits beneath a tree, seemingly oblivious to the sleeping sheep in front of him, while the ruins of an abandoned abbey loom somewhat behind him against a dark sky full of menacing clouds: a young American woman's romantic evocation of a mysterious European landscape she had never seen.

Clara received the education of a young woman of the upper-middle class of her time, first in a boarding school in nearby Salisbury and then in the Baltimore Female Academy, where her artistic talent continued to evolve. She was 21 years old when the Civil War began. The sympathies of the citizenry of Maryland were strongly divided, but it soon became clear to Lincoln and the federal government that the state would be lost to the Union unless preventative steps were taken early on. As a result the state was placed under marshal law with occupying federal troops sent to communities across the state, including Salisbury. The Eastern Shore was especially known to be a hotbed of Confederate loyalties. At the time, Salisbury was a sleepy little town with a population of 2,407 (Cooper, 1986: 186). That small population was augmented by approximately 1,000 federal troops encamped on Upton Hill (now the site of *The Daily Times* building) under General Lockwood. [See the related article on Lockwood in this issue.]

The Gunby family of Forktown were ardent supporters of the Confederate cause. Clara's two brothers, John and Frank, defied the federal blockade and made their way south to join the Confederate Army at the outset of the war in 1861. Clara corresponded with them whenever possible, yet it was difficult to receive news. Symmons wrote, "Legally, she could only write or receive letters from the Confederate States during periods of 'flags of truce.' At other times, any mail sent across the lines was considered treasonous." (Symmons, 1978: 16) In May 1863, Clara stopped off at Fort Delaware on her way from Baltimore, where she was

studying painting, to Salisbury. She did so under the impression that her brother, Frank, had been captured and imprisoned there. She was asked to take the oath of allegiance; given her response on a later occasion, it is doubtful she did so. As it turned out, her brother was not there. We know of Clara's activities prior to and throughout the Civil War because she kept a detailed and colorfully written diary during that period, a diary which fortunately was preserved by Gunby descendants and through their generosity now resides in the Nabb Research Center. On May 9, 1863, she wrote:

> O Father will this war never cease. Do Thou in thy power and strength stay the murderous hand of the invading army. Dear Journal, excited is the brane (sic) and nervous the hand that is penning these lines. Yesterday we received news of Hookers defeat. It is another disastrous route. Yesterday Cousin Caroline and I were in a dry goods store. They told us of the news of Hookers retreat, his inglorious retreat as his people call it. And that General Lee was pursuing him, God grant it may be so. It is said that the loss of life on our side was terrific. My brothers, O my dear brothers, were they among the slain? The thought nearly drives me mad.

By the summer of 1864, Clara was engaged to marry William Huffington of Upper Trappe (now Allen). William Huffington would seem at first glance to be an unlikely match for the fiery young Clara. He was the oldest of nine surviving children of Jonathan (born May 26, 1786; died 1862) and Henrietta Adams (born 1798, died September 5, 1839) Huffington. William Huffington was born on February 8, 1816, and thus at 48 was Clara's senior by 23 years! Clara, however, at almost 25 was, for the time period, rather advanced in age for a first marriage. Furthermore, the Huffington family was a prominent one in Somerset County. By the time of their engagement, the patriarch, Jonathan Huffington, like Clara's father, had died, but William and his younger brothers, James and Jesse, owned large tracts of land around the village of Upper Trappe and were major slave owners. As such, they clearly sympathized with the Confederate cause. Their cousin, John Huffington, had himself run the blockade and joined the Confederate Army as had Clara's brothers. The vicissitudes of war and of Clara's character, however, would postpone the wedding which was to have taken place that summer!

On June 10, 1864, Clara left her family home in Forktown to go into Salisbury to invite friends to be bridesmaids at her approaching wedding. As was customary in many Maryland towns, the Union soldiers occupying Salisbury had stretched the stars and stripes across the sidewalk to force locals to walk under it. On this day Clara refused to do so. In retaliation soldiers hung the flag over the front door of her house, but not to be outdone, Clara entered and exited the house via a window. As a result she was arrested for treason. The subsequent events in her life were reported in the *Baltimore News*:

> Miss Clara Gunby of Salisbury, Maryland was arrested about two weeks ago upon the charge of manifesting secession proclivities. She was paroled and allowed by Col. Wooley to remain in the Washington Hotel, corner of Eutah and Camden Sts., since which time General Wallace has investigated the charge and has ordered her to be sent through the lines to the South. Col. Wooley ordered that she be sent under guard by the Fortress Monroe boat yesterday morning. (Doerzbach Dec. 1973: 31)

In the meantime, her fiancé, William Huffington, tried to persuade her to take the oath. Her response, as she recorded it in her journal, was "Not I. Death rather than submission." He then hired a lawyer, William Daniel of Baltimore, to try to secure her release. Daniel wrote his client on June 29, 1864, regarding his visit to Clara: "She seemed somewhat troubled with the idea of going South so soon. Said she would like to see her friends to-morrow as that was her reception day. She still seemed unwilling to take the oath, so I suppose there is no help for her." (Doerzbach Dec. 1973: 46)

Before Clara Gunby reached Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy and her destination, she was held prisoner at Fortress Monroe at Old Point Comfort, VA. While there she met a fellow prisoner, Amy Francis Cormick. Cormick gave her a message to deliver to Jefferson Davis once she arrived in Richmond. She was to report that Benjamin Butler's nephew, John Reed, was a Union spy, living in Charleston, SC, and purporting to be a British citizen (Symmons 1978: 19). While she was at Fortress Monroe, William Huffington attempted to visit her and persuaded a Captain Smith of the 2nd Maryland Cavalry, stationed in Salisbury, to write a letter of introduction for him. In the letter Captain Smith wrote: "Mr. Huffington (I learn) is engaged to be married to the said lady; and not responsible for her foolish conduct. He is an inoffensive Citizen and if it is not incompatible with the public interest, I would respectfully recommend that a Pass be given him to the Fort and any other facility in your power be granted to him." (Doerzbach Dec. 1973: 49) The letter is dated July 18, 1864, but by that time Clara was already in Richmond, which she reached on July 13. There, in the Spotswood Hotel, she delivered her message to the president of Confederate States of America. The event is recorded in her journal as follows:

> I told him I was an exile, had arrived on the last flag of truce from Maryland. He took hold of my hand in the most fatherly and benevolent manner and gave me a hearty welcome to the Confederate States, and kindly offered himself in any way he could befriend me. (Doerzbach Jan. 1974: 45)

Jefferson Davis was true to his word and committed his efforts to helping Clara find employment with which to support herself during her exile. There are several letters from his secretary toward that end. On November 28, 1864, she received a temporary appointment (one month) as a clerk in the Treasury Department of the C.S.A. She received word that the salary had recently been raised by Congress from $1,000 to $4,000, a clear statement of the rampant inflation during the final days of the Confederacy (Doerzbach, Feb. 1974: 46). During this period President Davis also arranged to bring her brothers Frank and John from the front for a brief reunion.

Some of the most vivid passages in Clara's journal are those which describe the siege and fall of Richmond in spring 1865. The following passage describes the chaotic scene as Union soldiers entered the city:

> All completely in a state of demoralization, fire approaches, our terror, gets so near as we stand on the veranda. The heat scorches our foreheads. Negro soldiers enter, scream-

ing a campmeeting hymn and waving and brandishing their swords over their heads, long, long procession of the enemy. They hoist their flag over our capital, our heart sinks within us to see the hateful rag over our National Capitol. Moved some of my clothes to Mrs. P's, expecting the house to be burned, left my trunk to perish with the house. John B. comes, takes my trunk to me to Dr. B., found the house on fire, hard work to put it out, carried water for three hours ... Quiet resignation of the people as they watched their homes slowly get shurely consume, so patriotic ... (Doerzbach Feb. 1974: 49-50)

Clara also witnessed Abraham Lincoln's triumphal visit to the fallen city and described his walking up Franklin Street, with the slaves he had freed hailing him as savior (Doerzbach Feb. 1974: 50).

With the end of the war, the most dramatic period in the life of Clara Gunby apparently came to close as did her habit of keeping a journal. She returned home and on September 6, 1865, the long-postponed marriage to William Huffington took place. She and her husband resided at his farm which fronted what is now Cottman Road near the village of Allen and adjoined the farm of his younger brother James. Their rather modest dwelling was there during my childhood, but was razed a number of years ago. The Huffington brothers, who had owned 26 slaves at the time of the 1860 federal census, adjusted to the changes brought by emancipation, continued to engage in the agriculture and the timber business, in which they prospered during the decades immediately following the Civil War. William and Clara Gunby Huffington had three children, Marion (born c. 1867), William M. (born c. 1869) and Charlotte or Lottie (b. 1872). William M. did not survive to adulthood and was not recorded in the federal census 10 years later. During the years of her marriage, Clara continued to paint as well as to write poetry. According to one obituary she returned to Baltimore in 1865 for additional study of painting under a Professor Kett (The institution where he taught is not indicated in the source.). In another obituary it is noted that she sold many of her paintings, but left a collection valued at $2,000 at the time of her death (from a photocopy of newspaper obituaries

CLARA GUNBY

in the Clara Gunby Collection at the Nabb Center; newspaper names are not indicated). It is odd that despite the richness of the diary entries written during her youth, Clara Gunby did not continue in journal writing nor, apparently, did she ever succeed in completing a narrative of her youthful adventures, despite urgings from family and friends to do so. Cindy Doerzbach wrote:

> She was asked several times by friends and relatives to write a story about her experiences as an exile, and there is evidence that she began to do this several times, however, according to her notes, she never got beyond the briefest beginnings. (Doerzbach Feb. 1974: 51-52)

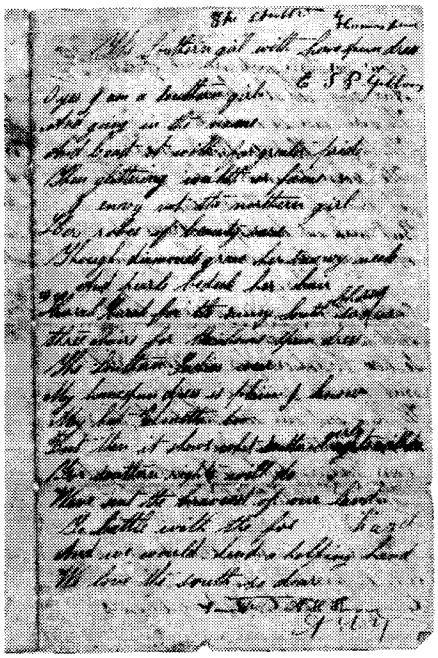
Clara Gunby died of throat cancer on October 2, 1890, at the age of 51. She had sought treatment in Philadelphia two years earlier, spending a winter in the city and, according to one obituary, had returned home believing she'd been cured. As stated in another obituary notice, her condition worsened and she was taken from her home in Allen to her family's residence in Salisbury where she would "receive closer medical attention." One death notice was titled "A Woman with a History" and the writer noted that "Mrs. Huffington was a well-known artist, and for many years resided in Baltimore where she contributed to the city's art galleries. Her paintings are also favorably known in New York. The late A.T. Stewart gave several of her paintings very flattering notice." Yet another death notice abounds in the colorful imagery of late Victorian journalism:

> Thursday evening last, as the sun was slowly sinking behind the Western horizon, and darkness was drawing down her sable robes, the life of Mrs. Clara Huffington slowly ebbed away, and her spirit borne on angels wings was carried up, up, beyond this "vale of tears" to rest forever on the bosom of her God. Her's had been a checkered life, full of goodness, and she needs no greater monument to perpetuate her memory than her exemplary life.

Clara Gunby's funeral was held at what is now Wicomico Presbyterian Church in Salisbury and her body was laid to rest in Parson's Cemetery. Her husband, William, died almost two years later on April 2, 1892, at the age of 76. He was buried with other members of the Huffington family in the cemetery of Asbury Methodist Church in Allen.

George Shivers teaches at Washington College, Chestertown.

NOTE: Source materials for this article are available at the Nabb Research Center.



Southern Ladies Song, found in the Nabb Research Center's "Gibbons" collection which consists of a series of family letters written during the Civil War.

Cherrystone Expedition

Capt. Fitzhugh's Account of Which Is Given to the Ledger Dispatch

This article is contributed by Dr. Miles Barnes and was copied from the Eastern Shore Herald, *Eastville, VA, October 25, 1912*

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch *of Saturday, October 12th, contained an article on the Cherrystone Expedition during the war between the States. It is told in a letter to the paper representative and is as follows:*

Kansas City, Kan., Feb.10, 1910. Mr. W.H. Frenger, Cape Charles, VA.:

My Dear Sir: - In reply to your request I will say that so long a time has elapsed since the Cherrystone Expedition that I have forgotten the exact dates, but will refer you to the war records, as published by Congress for 1864, Armies of Northern Virginia, in which will be found my official report, and also that of Captain Duval, of the Federal Army.

After the Seven Days fights around Richmond, while serving on the staff of Maj. Gen. Ripley, there was an order for Gen. Ripley to select a reliable officer with a detail of men to be sent to the Chesapeake Bay, with headquarters at Mathews Courthouse, and report to the Confederate War Department daily the movements of McClellan's transports on the bay—his headquarters being then at Harrison's Landing, on the James river.

While at Matthew's Courthouse I met with persons from the Eastern Shore (of Virginia), who reported to me the military situation at Cherrystone, Northampton county, also, at and about Eastville, I learned that there was a gunboat, the 'G.B. McClellan,' lying off Cherrystone, a small cavalry guard, and Gen. Lockwood's headquarters at Eastville in the Kerr house, with infantry camped at Fisher's farm, on the sea side.

I at once conceived the feasibility of crossing the bay at night and capturing the gunboat and cavalry guard, transfer the prisoners on board the boat, and then on cavalry horses hasten to Eastville and capture Gen. Lockwood and his staff and hurry then on board the boat, which was to be moved up the bay to a point opposite Eastville.

I reported my plans to Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and asked the privilege of undertaking the expedition, which request was refused, as he said that a second expedition would be needed to release me and my men from Point Lookout prison. But in March, 1864, when my regiment, the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, was sent home to recruit and remount, I asked of General Lomax permission to go on a raid during my absence from the regiment, not mentioning to him the nature of direction of my expedition, which request was granted.

So firmly was I convinced of the expediency of the Eastern Shore raid, that as soon as we reached Mathews Courthouse I took steps to secure two good open boats, and with ten picked men, Lieutenant Howlett and Sergeant Marchant, I started one afternoon about dusk, reaching the Eastern Shore before day the next morning, and landed at a creek near and below Cherrystone called 'Devil's Hole.' There we secreted our boats in the rushed and I went upon shore to a citizen's house with a view to finding out the situation and force of the enemy, particularly about Cherrystone and Eastville; but finding him too much alarmed for his own safety to give information of any kind, I detailed a good man, directing him to go to Cherrystone and Eastville, learn all he could and report to me that afternoon.

On his return he reported there was a guard of fourteen cavalrymen and a sergeant at Cherrystone; also Major White in command at Eastville with a company of cavalry; that there was a large lot of commissary supplies just landed the night before for the use of the troops and freedom on the opposite shore. It was decided to go up Cherrystone creek, landing above the wharf and make our attack on the guard from the land side. But that afternoon, however, on arranging our plans a man I had taken across the bay as pilot, who lived in Northampton county, deserted, and thinking his object was to inform the enemy of our presence, I decided to change our plans—hence we crossed fields and woods until striking the Cape Charles road. We cautiously marched up this road until striking the Cherrystone road, and when about a quarter of a mile we came up with a sentinel asleep on his post, where he was an easy capture. As soon as securing this sentinel, we hurried under his guidance to the soldiers' quarters, the telegraph office and other places where the Federal employees were quartered, all of whom we secured as prisoners.

We destroyed the telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe. There was out in the creek a large sidewheel steamer, and learning its captain was spending the night on shore at the hotel, we took him a prisoner. We then conveyed him on board of his boat with strict injunction to obey orders, in which case, if he complied, his boat would be spared.

I, with three men and the captain, went on board as if we were Federal soldiers, as we wore overcoats of the captured men. We were all given a most cordial reception and assisted on board, where officers and crew were made prisoners and quietly conducted that it was not observed by some oystermen working but a few yards from the boat. And, as the captain engaged the evening before the delivery of some of these oysters on board of his boat, Sergeant Marchant kept tally of the number of bushels so received!

"The Titan" was expected to arrive that morning from Fortress Monroe about nine o'clock. I made arrangements for her capture also, by secreting some of my men behind boxes, and otherwise, on the wharf, I demanded his surrender and made myself known, to which he replied, "Such is the fate of war."

On the capture of the "Titan" and the transfer of prisoners on board, we proceeded to destroy all the government property in sight. The stores were burned, the telegraph cable destroyed, and as we had 49 prisoners, largely, in excess of my force, I decided to liberate some of them. Among them was the telegraph operator, who was liberated at the most pathetic appeal of his wife.

When about to start on our return across the bay, as we rounded the wharf and while in the pilot house I heard the pelting on he iron plating of the vessel as if from hail. My attention was called to the shore, which was black with Captain Duval's men, who had as

soon as they saw smoke from the boat, found that we were about to be off, advanced from ambush about a half a mile across the field under cover of some pines, and made the bold attack above referred to. But as soon as my men returned their fire that fell back in double-quick time, with, as I have been informed, two wounded-one fatally.

That morning when we took the captain from the hotel the negro porter fled to Eastville and reported our presence; when Captain Duval was ordered to advance and make our capture. He reached the point above referred to and remained in live for about an hour before he made an attack.

We took the "Titan" across to the Pinkatank river, passing through the blockading squadron of five gunboats off its mouth-three on one side and two on the other, and at times so close we could hear them talking on board. This was about 11 o'clock a.m. After going up the river as far as we could and grounding the boat (Titan), we took from her all valuables, after which the boat was burned. The prisoners were that afternoon sent to Richmond in charge of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment, then doing duty in Middlesex county, and, on the next morning, after finishing up our work, seven gunboats, came up the river at a slow and cautious gait shelling the shore on both sides as they proceeded.

Yours most respectfully,
(Signed) T.FITZHUGH,
Ex-Capt Co. F, 5th Va. Cavalry

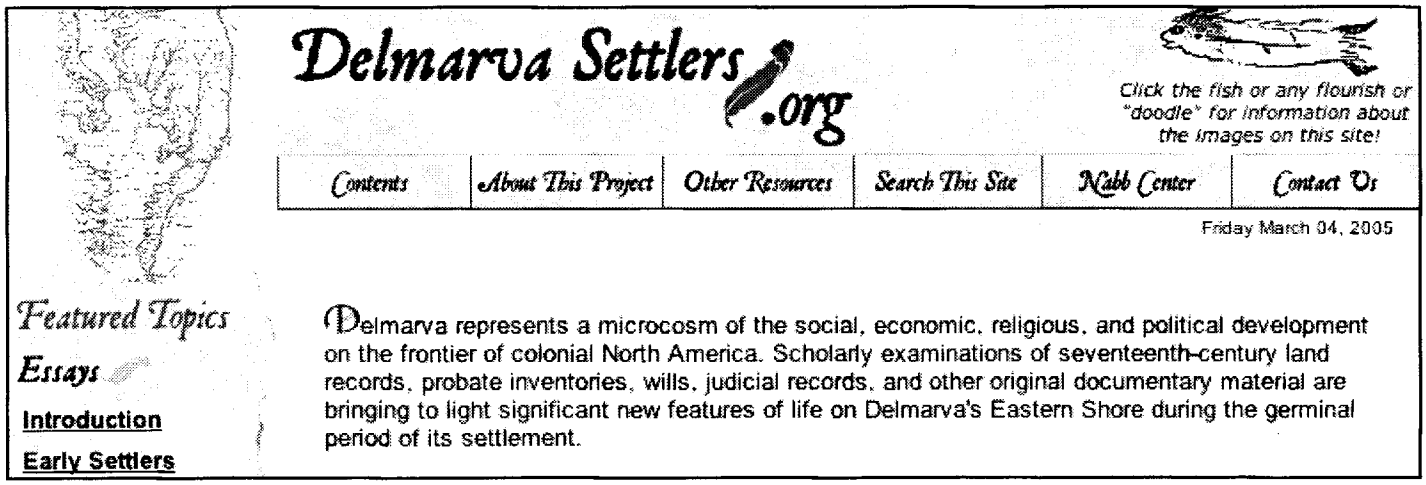
Web News

DELMARVASETTLERS.ORG SITE UP AND RUNNING

By G. Ray Thompson

Through collaborative efforts made possible by Fairplay, Salisbury University Foundation, the History Department, and Nabb Research Center at SU, Dr. G. Ray Thompson, principal investigator of the Early Settlers Project and Tasha Jones, SU history student and Webmistress, have opened the DelmarvaSettlers.org site to the public. The site includes historical research relating to 17th century Delmarva. At this time, a number of historical accounts of 17th century men and women and sites location descriptions, considerable economic data in the form of inventories and related information, and social networking charts and maps demonstrate the sort of scholarly research abilities of our undergraduate and graduate level history students as they mine original records, interpret those records and write analytical narratives on the results of that research. The site is continually being updated and, aside from the inventories, the site is free to all. Join the many people across the country who are clicking on www.DelmarvaSettlers.org to see what our students are doing to provide continuing research relating to our area's historic past utilizing the original records available at the Nabb Research Center.

Ray Thompson is the founder of the Center and has worked diligently and steadfastly for 20 years to promote the Center as a learning tool for Salisbury University students. Thompson, a history professor, currently serves as secretary on the Nabb's advisory board.


Delmarva Settlers.org
Click the fish or any flourish or "doodle" for information about the images on this site!
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Friday March 04, 2005
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Early Settlers
Delmarva represents a microcosm of the social, economic, religious, and political development on the frontier of colonial North America. Scholarly examinations of seventeenth-century land records, probate inventories, wills, judicial records, and other original documentary material are bringing to light significant new features of life on Delmarva's Eastern Shore during the germinal period of its settlement.

Settlers of the Eastern Shore Evenlight: Coming Spring 2005

Meet 'Uncle Dan'l'

by Rebecca Miller

The circa 1820 American Empire style (1800-1840) chest of drawers is known in the Furniss family as "Uncle Dan'l." The anthropomorphized chest belonged to Lola Dayton Furniss (1892-1969) and was in the Princess Anne home of her daughter, Thelma F. Miller, from 1950 until 1984 when the chest was given by Thelma's daughter, Becky, to Thelma's sister, Lola F. Murphey, for safekeeping. From 1946 to 1950, Mrs. Furniss and Uncle Dan'l resided in the Salisbury home of her daughter Becky Brittingham. Upon Mrs. Murphey's death, her daughter, Judy Stein, kept Uncle Dan'l until donation to the Nabb Research Center in November 2004.

Mrs. Furniss "set great store" by Uncle Dan'l, along with other family pieces and said he was a family heirloom which at her death was to go to her only son, M. Dayton Furniss, of Gulfport, MS. Mrs. Furniss had sundry family items which had been in the family for generations and knew the provenance of each piece, which she passed along to her granddaughter, Becky Miller, who remembered only bits of the oral history. About 1977, when Becky's father was gravely ill and decisions needed to be made about the contents of the Miller home, Becky–then residing in Los Angeles, CA–was concerned about her grandmother's heirlooms and began to investigate the identities of the persons who had owned the various items.

Armed with only the knowledge that Uncle Dan'l came to her grandmother from her mother, Cora Dashiell Dayton, and that he was brought by scow across the Wicomico River from Wetipquin to Mt. Vernon, Becky began her research at the Mormon library in Los Angeles. She researched the census data on microfilm and discovered Cora Dashiell Dayton's father was Edgar J. Dashiell and to her delight, recognized names of people she'd heard about as a child but wasn't sure who they were. The next trip home to Princess Anne, Becky interviewed Mrs. Murphey, who confirmed the Uncle Dan'l story, added that Uncle Dan'l belonged to "somebody in the family" prior to Edgar and showed her the family copy of *Dashiell Family Records*, compiled in 1933 by Benjamin J. Dashiell, where Edgar's lineage was traced back to James Dashiell (1632-1697) who immigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Northumberland County, VA, in 1653. Dashiell moved across the Chesapeake Bay in 1663 to settle at the head of Wetipquin Creek in Somerset County (now Wicomico).

At least the book explained the identity of William Dashiell, aged 56, in the Tyaskin District household of Edgar Dashiell, a farmer aged 27 in 1850. That was great, but what about Uncle Dan'l, the object of the quest? Edgar's father, William James Dashiell, did not leave a will and even if he had, it wasn't likely Uncle Dan'l would have been mentioned. On to the next generation back, to William's father, James W. Dashiell, who died in 1832; however, he also left no will. At that juncture, Becky decided to investigate members of the extended family to see if there were any clues, since the direct line approach yielded nothing. After much research, she found that Edgar's uncle, Daniel James Dashiell born in 1807, left a will in 1868 wherein he devised 250 acres at the north end of his plantation, Dashiell's Regulation, to his nephew Edgar J. Dashiell and named Edgar as executor of his estate. Still no Uncle Dan'l chest was mentioned, but it was an uncle and his name was Daniel. The estate papers finally provided the answer that the chest in the great hall went to Edgar J. Dashiell.

Meanwhile, the census research revealed in 1860 Edgar Dashiell was a merchant aged 37 who resided in Hungary Neck (the pre-1880 name for Mt. Vernon) with Betsy A., 25, Edgar J., 5, William F., 3, and Cadmus, 1, enumerated between his wife's mother, Lucretia Webster ("Granny Lukie" but that's the lamp story), and John M. Horner. It was good to see the names who conjured up memories of tales about Edgar's wife, grandmother Liz Ann (Becky has her dining room table) and her children, uncles Ed Jim, Billy and Cad. By the 1880 census, the familiar names of great aunts Donie, Fannie and Nellie, great uncles Hamp, Jody and Greel were enumerated by the census taker as well. The oral history of Uncle Dan'l and his journey from Wetipquin to Mt. Vernon then made sense as by 1854 Edgar had removed to Mt. Vernon from Wetipquin to marry Elizabeth Ann Webster, had taken over the store in "California" (a section of Mt. Vernon) which had belonged to his wife's father, James Webster, so thus in 1868 the chest known as "Uncle Dan'l" came to reside in Mt. Vernon.

When Liz Ann Dashiell died in 1894, we surmise that her son Jody inherited the chest along with Liz Ann's home because as late as about 1942 the chest was still on Uncle Jody's property in Mt. Vernon but stored outside in a lean-to shed by the grape arbor. It was then that Mrs. Furniss asked for the chest which had belonged to her grandparents. We don't know if Mrs. Furniss knew that the real Uncle Daniel was her grandfather's paternal uncle and that the chest likely was purchased prior to 1832 by Uncle Daniel's father, James W. Dashiell, to furnish "the old glazed brick house on the north side of Wetipquin Creek."

Uncle Dan'l is an American Empire chest constructed of walnut and burl walnut veneer, with turned column pilasters resting on button feet. The four drawers have dovetail joints, adorned with the original mushroom-shaped wooden pulls.

Rebecca Miller is the director of the Nabb Research Center and an ardent explorer and researcher of local graveyards.

Thanks to everyone who donated items for the Cellar House private auction to date.

Becky Miller - "Uncle Dan'l" antique chest
Andrea Ullrich - Austrian vase and "Three Figures in the Surf" watercolor
Dick Carter - Painting art work
Vaughn Baker - Hand-crafted 17th century candle box and a 1650s mariners chest (reproductions)
Pat Taylor - Boat ride on the Nanticoke River and a canoe trip on the Pocomoke River
Sarah Showell - September 10-17, 2005 ocean-front Pyramid condo stay in Ocean City
Maarten Pereboom - Matted and framed photo (reproduction) from Nabb Collection
Michael Scott - Aerial photos of house or business
Peggy Genvert - Brass lamp with silk shade (monkey and horse)
Sandy Quillin - Book: *Eastern Shore House and Gardens* featuring Cellar House (out of print)
Lenore Huffer - Stained glass
Charles Emery - Sailing trip
Jack Graham - A romantic front end loader ride around the plantation
WBOC-TV - Two tickets to the *David Letterman Show*
Pocomoke Canoe Company - Canoe trip on the Pocomoke River
River House Inn - Cruise on the upper Pocomoke with snacks and drinks for 6-8; one night stay
SU Foundation, Inc. - Salisbury Symphony Orchestra tickets
Phillips' Restaurant - Gift certificate for dinner
Atlantic Hotel - One-night stay in historic hotel in Berlin, MD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Civil War Activities on the Lower Shore

Anne. He was born on the Trader farm about two miles from Salisbury. He lived there with his parents until the age of 16, when the family moved to Quantico district, on the Rewastico Creek. Wilson inherited the property on Rewastico from his father and occupied it for many years. Wilson was a large slave owner during the Antebellum Period, and on his estate on the Rewastico, he lived in elegant style. Around the year 1857, Wilson decided to buy hotel property in Princess Anne and went into the hotel business. A Maryland census taken in 1860 indicates that Wilson had substantial wealth totaling $12,000 in real estate and $6,000 in personal property. The census also shows he was married to Jane Wilson and had seven children. Interestingly, of the 17 tenants residing in his hotel, many were skilled craftsmen. For example, two tailors, two carpenters, a painter and one harness maker are listed as guests of Wilson. He definitely would have been in a position to receive and harbor supplies and recruits on route to Virginia.

Examining one quote from a secondary source led the Nabb Research Center staff to an interesting story involving various citizens on the Eastern Shore and their desire to smuggle goods for the Confederate cause. This intriguing aspect of Eastern Shore history could have been overlooked had it not been for the desire to explore significant primary sources.

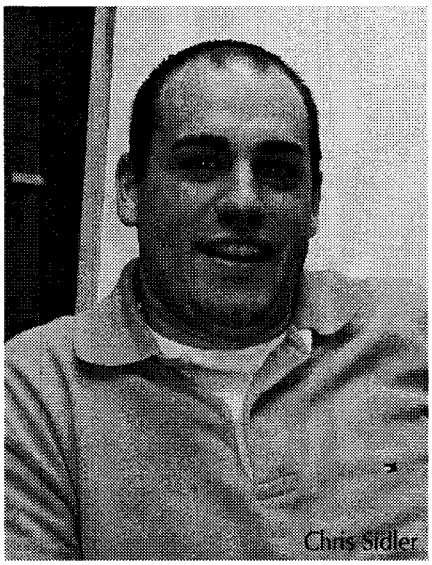
Jason Illari and Chris Sidler are graduate assistants at the Nabb Research Center.

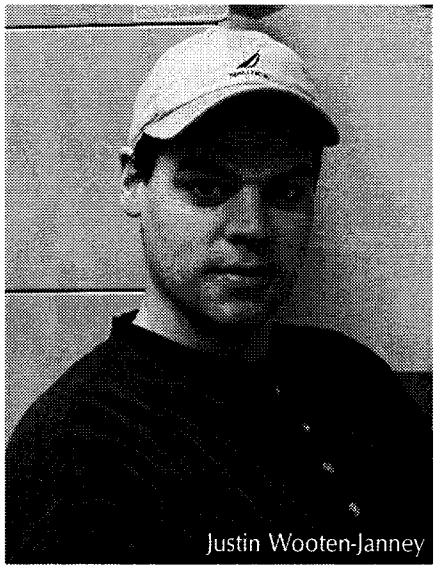
Welcome

The Nabb Research Center warmly welcomes Chris Sidler. Chris is the Nabb Center's newest graduate assistant and will be working at the front desk during the spring 2005 semester. A Salisbury University graduate, Chris continues his historical education by focusing on 19th and 20th century United States history. In his leisure time Chris is president of the History Club and enjoys playing soccer and basketball.

Welcome New Interns

Justin Wooten-Janney is a senior at Salisbury University studying for his undergraduate degree in English. He's one of the Nabb Center's interns for the spring 2005 semester where he helps with editing and writing for the *Shoreline* and other newsletters. During his spare time Justin can be found watching films, golfing and snowboarding.


Chris Sidler

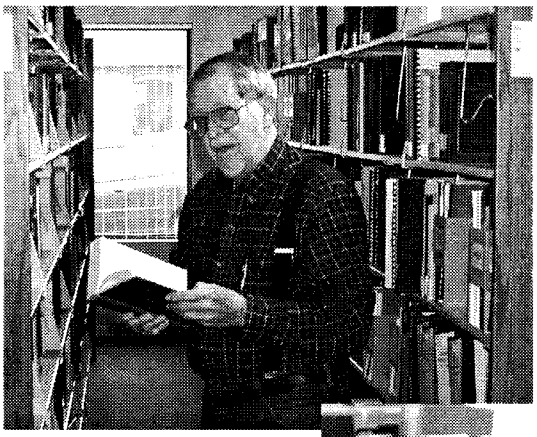

Justin Wooten-Janney

People People People People People People

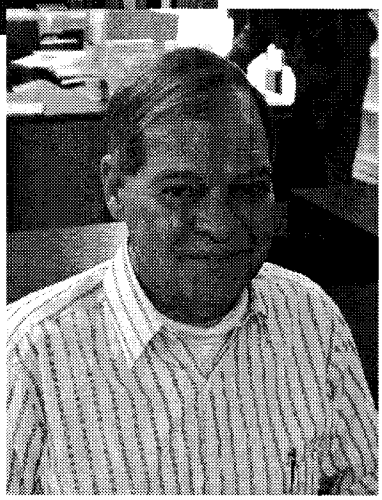
Volunteer Corner

Carolyn Ballou is a volunteer and research assistant at the Nabb Center where she assists with various tasks, including genealogy and scanning.

Lenore Huffer, a retired principal and teacher from Worcester County, is one of the newest volunteers at the Nabb Center.

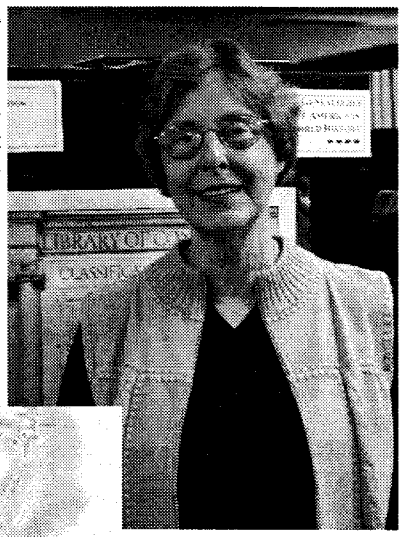


James Trader is a local historian and genealogist and graduate of Washington College



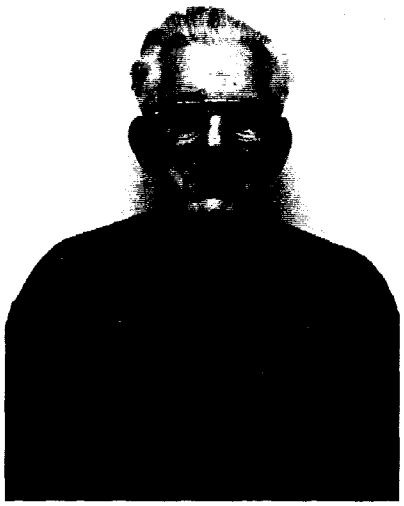
Bill Collison volunteers at the Nabb Center in the evenings and resides with his wife Jean in Federalsburg, MD.

Jane West is a Salisbury alum and retired schoolteacher. She resides in La Plata, MD, with her husband, John. The obituary database project which Jane is working on has almost 3,000 obits.



Pat Taylor is a board member, research assistant and volunteer at the Nabb Center, where she can also be found giving help in the Reading Room.

Fay Brooks volunteers at both the Nabb Center, where she answers queries, and the Worcester County Library.



Chuck Dennis is a volunteer at the Nabb Center where he specializes in scanning. Recently he completed scanning Somerset Parish records.

Pat Taylor shown with visitor James Revell

Thank You Volunteers!

The Nabb Center is forever indebted to its gracious volunteers, who give their time and energy to assist the Center in its pursuit to make local historical materials available to the Delmarva community, Salisbury University students and the world.

Volunteers Needed

Additional volunteers are always needed to help the Nabb Center accomplish its many tasks. We are now seeking volunteers who are willing to scan archival materials for future use at the Center. We prefer that one person scan a ledger or a collection of items for consistency's sake. However, any amount of help is appreciated, from an hour or two per day to an hour or two total! Envelope stuffing and newsletter folding are ideal tasks for those with minimal time to donate. Anyone interested may contact Pat Taylor, volunteer coordinator, at 410-543-6312 or rcdhac@salisbury.edu

Civil War cavalry recruitment poster for German Americans

Recent Microfilm Acquisitions

Purchased with the Teaching American History Grant

- *Happy Days* Civilian Conservation Corps Weekly Newspaper
- Race, Slavery, & Free Blacks Series II Petitions to Southern Courts 1775-1867, Parts [redacted] C
- Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors
- Rise of Methodism
- African-American Baptist Annual Reports 1865-1990s (Maryland, Virginia)
- Calvert Papers (Maryland) (1516-1784)
- Records of the Methodist Protestant Church; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia (1829-1965)
- *The Delaware Weekly Advertiser and Farmer's Journal* January 31-September 11, 1808
- Earl Conrad/Harriet Tubman Collection
- Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society; 1831-1902
- Negro Newspapers (1893-1915 misc.)
- Account Book of State Auditor
- Court of Admiralty Records
- Agriculture Extension Service Reports: Delaware
- American Missionary Association Archives, VA, MD, DE
- *Maryland Gazette* 1745-1839
- 1930 Census of Merchant Seamen, VA
- Case Papers of the U.S. District Court, Eastern VA 1863-65
- Admiralty Case Files of the U.S. District Court of Eastern VA
- Naturalization Petitions, Eastern District of VA 1906-1929

Donated by the Wicomico Free Library

- *New York Times* January 1955-December 1997
- *Maryland Historical Magazine* Volumes 1-[illegible] (1906)-67-(1972)

Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History & Culture

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